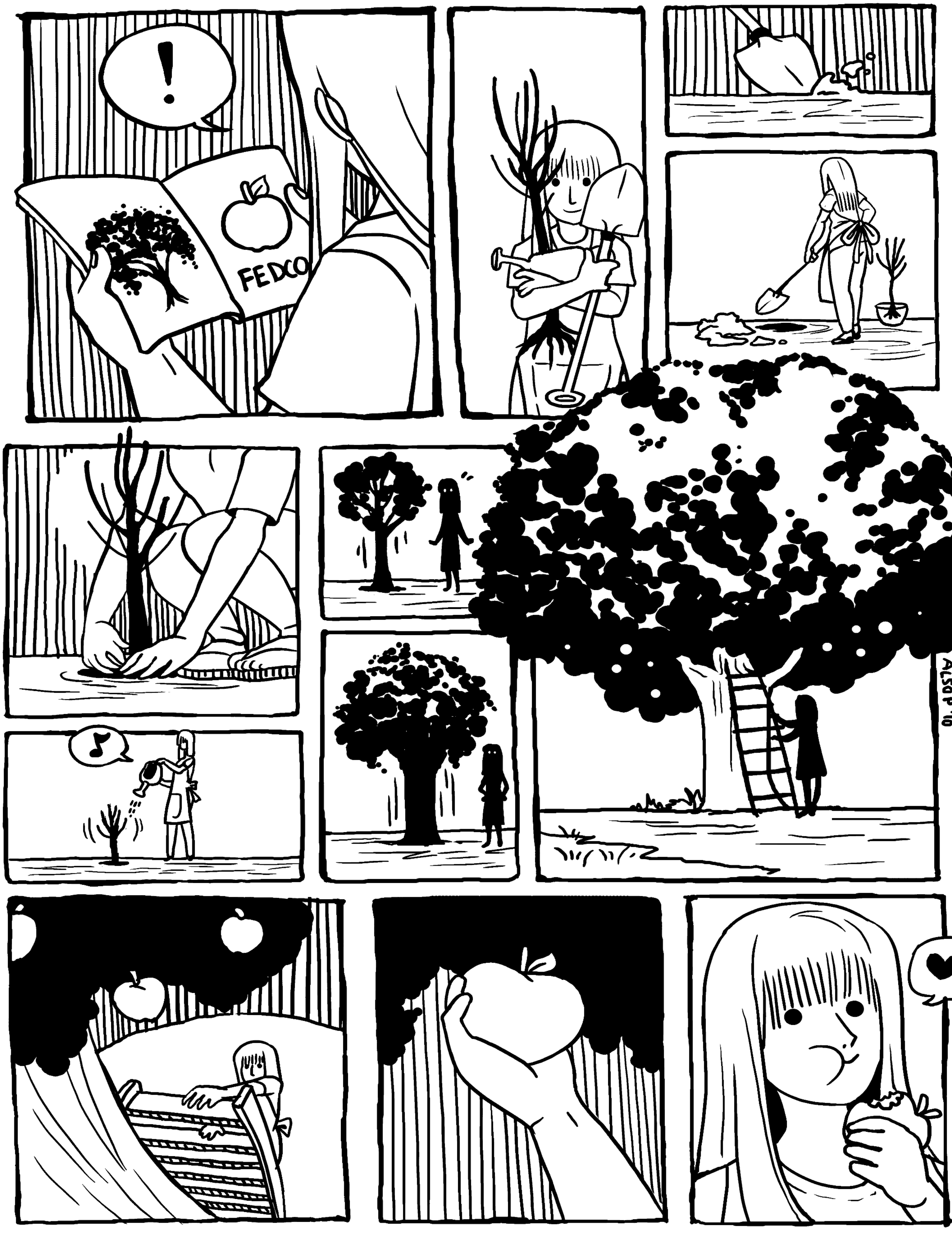
FEDCO TREES 2011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PLANT TREES

FEDCO TREES 2011

Welcome to Fedco Trees' 27th annual order. Our goal is to provide the hardiest and healthiest plants available for cold climates, while supporting small-scale, local agriculture and a fair, cooperative and responsible workplace. Our no-frills operation and volume discounts help keep plants affordable. Consider ordering in a group with co-workers, friends or neighbors to further minimize your costs.

This spring most apple orchards in central Maine were in full bloom about two weeks earlier than usual. Then on May 10th, 11th and 12th we had temperatures in the mid 20s. For many orchardists, the results were not good. In some cases nearly all the flowers were killed, resulting in practically no crop for 2010. The same was true for many strawberry and lowbush-blueberry growers. Our plum and pear crops were also hit hard. The mulberry tree in our backyard never even bloomed. On the other hand, the highbush blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, Nanking cherries, beach plums and elderberries have all had banner years. (Not to mention the squash, cukes and tomatoes.) What do we make of it? There is that old adage that everyone knows about keeping your eggs out of one basket. 2010 was certainly a case in point.

Over July 4th weekend, MOFGA (Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners) hosted the Sixth Annual Northeast Permaculture Convergence in Unity. While many of us have been practicing our own version of permaculture for decades, it's heartening to see so many people—young and not so young—becoming excited about growing perennial food and medicinal crops on their farms and in their yards. It has never made sense to me that food-producing plants should be relegated to their own place away from everything else. They belong right where you can see them and eat from them daily. Food-producing plants are beautiful!

We've been tempted to add an Edible Landscaping or Permaculture section to our catalog, but have decided against it. We'd probably have to include every plant we offer. One early evening last summer a robin nesting in our yard *nailed* a luna moth right in front of us as we stood in the driveway. It was a breath-taking experience. I think at that point I realized we are living in a truly edible landscape. Every day I pass a robin—maybe the same one—nesting in one of "our" elders. The moth probably spawned in one of our birch trees. The roses by our front door delight us with their fragrant blooms all summer and then nourish us with their hips all winter. The lindens feed the bees who pollinate the apples. The willows, the oaks, the maples all host the native caterpillars who later become butterflies. Even the good old-fashioned ornamental lilacs play a key role in our lives. Their fragrant blooms provide solace for the eyes and the nose; they nurture our souls.

Useful permaculture plants appear throughout the entire Fedco catalog. Browse and learn. Two new items of particular interest might be Good King Henry and Skirret, both perennial vegetables coming this year from Jonathan Bates' Food Forest Farm in Holyoke, Mass. In the back of the catalog you'll find a new column in the plant chart called Edible Landscape.

Another favorite expression is about variety being the spice of life. Not only is the it the spice, it may also be the saving grace. Recently reports have been coming out of Russia of the possible closing of the Vavilov Plant Research Station near St. Petersburg. It's a repository for hundreds of rare northern edible plants. Developers want to turn it into a housing development. This is the farm where plant scientists starved themselves during World War II rather than eat the grains and other crops they were protecting. We need to save Vavilov. In fact we need more Vavilovs. Perhaps that could be our mantra for 2011: a Vavilov in every community!

We do special orders. If you wish to buy large quantities of any item, larger or smaller plants than we are listing, rooted cuttings, or unusual items we're not listing, please write with particulars.

All of our trees are unconditionally guaranteed. If your tree or shrub does not grow to your satisfaction during the first growing season, please let us know! We'll send a refund or you can order a replacement the following year. We don't have a huge staff or a fancy set of offices. If we don't respond quickly, don't hesitate to remind us; we are in business to serve you. Enjoy the catalog!

Please share your experiences growing plants with us. Many of our selections originated from your suggestions. If you know of something growing near you we should be offering, or if you are interested in growing for us, please write to us. We welcome your comments, suggestions, and ideas. Thank you for your support.

John Bunker & Susan Kiralis

Our website: **www.fedcoseeds.com**
then click on Fedco Trees.

- **You may order online.**
- **Check product availability online.**

We also post color photos of most of our trees, shrubs and perennials and a wide range of information.

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Order Forms center
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contact us
questions@fedcoseeds.com
phone 207-873-7333

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We guarantee the quality of our trees and plants, and warrant that all items we offer are fully satisfactory.
If you are dissatisfied for any reason, we will replace the item or refund the purchase price.

Please inspect your order upon receipt and use the correction sheet to notify us immediately of any problems. Because good results depend upon weather, soil and cultural practices over which we have no control, we limit our liability in all instances to the purchase price. The liability of Fedco Seeds, Inc., for breach of warranty, or any loss or damages arising out of the purchase or use of our products, including loss or damages resulting from any negligence whatsoever on our part, or strict liability in tort, shall be limited to the purchase price. By acceptance of the merchandise, the buyer acknowledges that the limitations and disclaimers herein described are conditions of sale, and that they constitute the entire agreement between the parties regarding any warranty or liability. Claims for any defects in Fedco's products should be presented to Fedco as soon as possible after discovery. Failure to assert claims within 30 days after discovery renders this warranty null and void.

Ordering Information —

Order items from this catalog online or on a Trees 2011 **order form**, in the center of the catalog; you may submit as many pages as you need, either photocopies, forms downloaded from our website or printouts mimicking our format. To encourage you to participate in a group order and to order early, we give discounts.

Payment with check, money order or credit card must accompany all orders. We request that all orders under $25 pay by check or MO. Make your check out to Fedco. We will bill or refund you for any adjustments as each order is completed.

We accept Visa and MasterCard. We will charge your credit card when we receive your order.

- **Online**: go to **fedcoseeds.com** and click on Fedco Trees.
- **Mail** your order: **Fedco Trees, PO Box 520, Waterville, ME 04903-0520.** Keep a copy of your order for your records. To confirm receipt of your order, enclose a stamped self-addressed postcard.
- **We do not take fax or phone orders.**

Group orders: mail us at one time all the order forms from your group members with one payment and we will ship all the orders, packaged individually, to one address. The group total earns the discount if it qualifies. Use the front of an order form for a group address and payment cover sheet. We recommend making a copy of each group member's order before you send the batch to us.

We now accept group orders online. Group coordinators can click on Group Ordering on the Fedco Trees page for instructions.

Maine sales tax: for **Maine residents and pickups only.** Please add 5% sales tax.

We charge **$10 for handling if you adjust your order**. Additions, deletions and cancellations are costly for us to process. You are welcome to place as many separate orders as you wish.

We will offer surplus for sale at the Tree Sale. Sometimes we have stock left over after the Tree Sale, but never after May 15th, when we shut down completely and go home to plant.

Our Planting Guide
is incorporated into the catalog. **Save your catalog** for planting and cultural instructions. The catalog is also available online. We will not send planting guides with orders unless you request them.

Our Variety Descriptions –

All trees and plants are bare-rooted (except where noted), and even a large order can fit into a station wagon. All fruit and nut trees are well-rooted, 1/4-7/8" in diameter.

Fruit trees are grafted onto the hardiest standard-sized rootstocks available, except where noted. Standard trees are stronger rooted, hardier, and longer lived than dwarf or semi-dwarf trees. If you want a smaller tree, keep it pruned.

For fruit trees and berries, the **exact dates of peak ripeness** will vary from place to place.

The **zone hardiness rating** will aid you in determining whether a plant will be hardy for you. The average minimum temperature in your area determines your zone. See the chart below. Apple descriptions have minimum *and* maximum zones because apples typically need cold climates to produce the best fruit. Your own soil conditions, micro-climate and topography will be equally important in determining the best varieties for you.

Please note **pollination** requirements for fruits, nuts and berries. Some plants are self-pollinating, others require a second plant for pollination, and others require a plant of a second variety.

We strive to give you accurate information about all the plants we sell. If you notice inaccuracies, please let us know.

John Bunker writes the tree and shrub descriptions; Susan Kiralis and Holly Rhea write tender bulb and perennial descriptions.

Statements about medicinal uses of plants have not been evaluated by the FDA, and should not be used for the diagnosis, treatment, cure or prevention of any ailment. Before using or ingesting any medicinal plant, consult a healthcare practitioner familiar with botanical medicine.

USDA Hardiness Zone	Average Minimum Temperature
2	-50° to -40°
3	-40° to -30°
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6	-10° to 0°

Cover by Ellen Alsop

Discounts & Deadlines —

Discount deadline is **Friday, December 10, 2010.** Sorry, no volume discounts on later orders. Discounts apply only to orders shipped to one address.

over $200	10% discount
over $400	15% discount

Special discounts may be available for very large orders; please email trees@fedcoseeds.com or call (207) 873-7333 for a quote.

We fill all orders on a first-come first-served basis.

Final order deadline is **March 11, 2011.**

Shipping & Pickup —

We ship most orders **via UPS beginning in early April**, and continue for about 10 days, timed according to planting zone. Our last regular ship date is around April 15. We will have a special late ship date around May 4. We do not ship at other times.

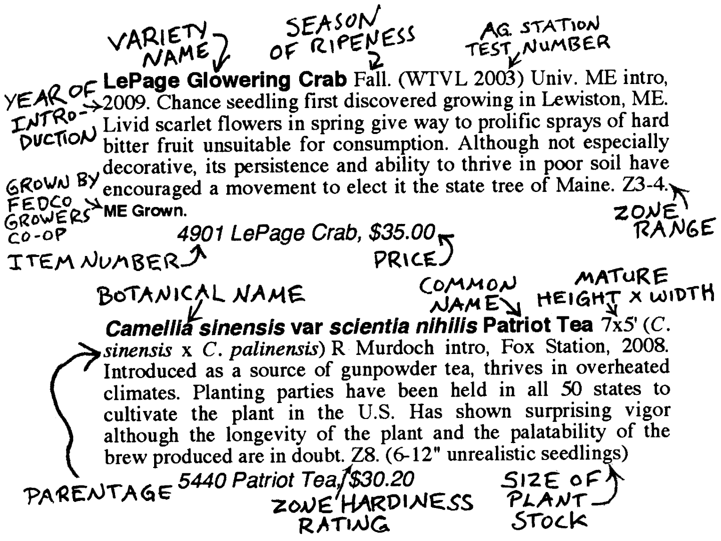
Shipping charges: All shipped orders pay a $5 box charge in addition to shipping charges. Shipping is 10% of your adjusted total with the following minimums.

area	minimum charge
New England	$7.00
NY, NJ and PA	$9.00
all other states	$14.00

We ship to Alaska via Priority Mail; include 20% for shipping (minimum $14) and supply a postal address.

If you require a particular ship date during our regular shipping time or for late shipment around May 4, **we charge an additional $15** to cover our extra handling costs.

Pick up your order during our annual Tree Sale at our warehouse in Clinton, Maine. Friday and Saturday, April 29–30, are reserved for preorder customers. The second Friday and Saturday, May 6–7, we are open to the public. **Sale hours are 9:00–3:00** each day. We will send you a pickup reminder and map in April.

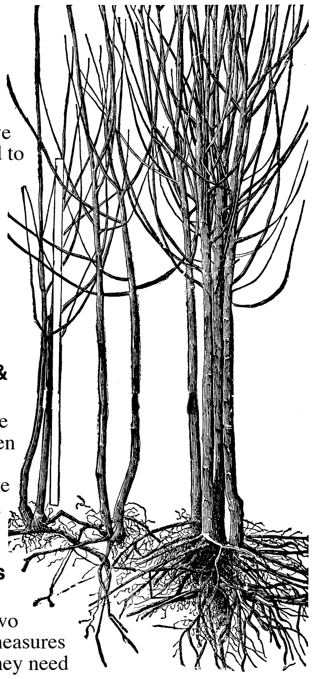


LePage Glowering Crab Fall. (WTVL 2003) Univ. ME intro, 2009. Chance seedling first discovered growing in Lewiston, ME. Livid scarlet flowers in spring give way to prolific sprays of hard bitter fruit unsuitable for consumption. Although not especially decorative, its persistence and ability to thrive in poor soil have encouraged a movement to elect it the state tree of Maine. Z3-4.
ME Grown.
4901 LePage Crab, $35.00

***Camellia sinensis* var *scientia nihilis* Patriot Tea** 7x5' (*C. sinensis* x *C. palinensis*) R Murdoch intro, Fox Station, 2008. Introduced as a source of gunpowder tea, thrives in overheated climates. Planting parties have been held in all 50 states to cultivate the plant in the U.S. Has shown surprising vigor although the longevity of the plant and the palatability of the brew produced are in doubt. Z8. (6-12" unrealistic seedlings)
5440 Patriot Tea, $30.20

When you get your order: Immediate Care

When your new trees and plants arrive they are breaking dormancy and need to be planted as soon as possible. The longer they remain unplanted, the more stressed they become and the longer their recovery will take.



DO NOT ALLOW ROOTS TO DRY OUT AT ALL!!!

If You Intend To Plant Trees & Shrubs Within 48 Hours

Leave the plastic wrapping around the root ball. Add some water to remoisten the packing material and store your trees/plants in a cool shaded place like a shed, barn or cellar. Avoid heat and sunlight.

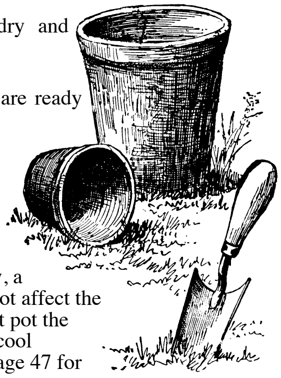
If You Cannot Plant Your Trees Within 48 Hours

You may keep plants for a week or two by following one of two temporary measures and continuing to water trees when they need it.

1) Remove the plastic wrap around the root ball. Store plants in a cool shaded place. Wrap the roots in wet shredded newspaper or sawdust, packing firmly to eliminate air pockets. Water thoroughly.

2) “Heel in” your plants. Dig a trench or turn back an appropriate amount of earth and bury roots; tamp firmly to remove air pockets. Water thoroughly.

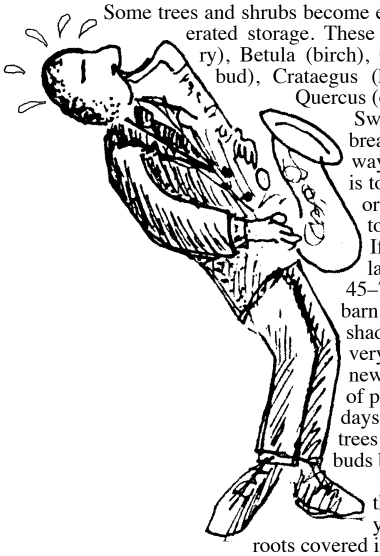
Asparagus
Open up asparagus roots and store dry and uncovered in a cool shaded place.



Strawberries
Refrigerate strawberry plants until you are ready to plant them.

Perennials
Open bags and check the stock immediately. Roots and crowns should be firm and pliable, not squishy or brittle. If they are slightly dry, add a little water or, if they are going to be potted up soon, soak the roots. Generally, a little surface mold is harmless and will not affect the plant’s future performance. If you cannot pot the crowns up immediately, store them in a cool (35–40°) location for a short time. See page 47 for details.

Sweating Nursery Stock



Some trees and shrubs become extremely dormant during refrigerated storage. These include: Amelanchier (juneberry), Betula (birch), Celtis (hackberry), Cercis (redbud), Crataegus (hawthorne), Morus (mulberry), Quercus (oak), and Potentilla (cinquefoil).

Sweating nursery stock ensures breaking of dormancy. The easiest way to force any tree to break bud is to pot it and set it in a greenhouse or polyhouse. After the tree begins to leaf out, transplant it outdoors. If you don’t have a greenhouse, lay the trees in a shady place, 45–70°, such as a garage, basement, barn, greenhouse, or outdoors in the shade. Cover the whole plant with very damp packing material (hay, newspaper, etc.) followed by a sheet of plastic. Sweating will take several days; check the buds every day. The trees are ready to plant when the buds begin to swell.

Warm May weather will give the best results. Until then, heel your trees in, or store them with roots covered in a cool barn or garage.

TREE PLANTING AND CARE

Choosing a Site for Fruit Trees and Berries

The best sites for fruit crops have well-drained fertile soils, protection from wind, good air drainage, and full sun. A gentle slope and six to eight hours of full sun per day is ideal. Good air flow will moderate frosts and fungal disease. If possible, avoid “frost pockets.”

Sunny south- or west-facing slopes are not advisable for less hardy varieties. These slopes tend to warm up before the danger of frost has passed. Trees may flower prematurely and then be damaged by frost, causing loss of fruit. South and west slopes may also have widely fluctuating early spring temperatures that can damage less hardy trees.

Soil pH for fruit trees should be between 5.5 and 8.0, towards the lower end for apples, the higher end for peaches, and in the middle for others. Fruit species have optimal space requirements. See chart below.

Do not plant trees where power lines will interfere with them.

Fall Preparation or Spring Initial Feeding for Fruit Trees

If you’re interested in preparing locations for your trees this fall, or for feeding newly planted fruit trees, the following amendment recipe should address most sites in the eastern U.S., which tend to be acidic, and moderate to low in calcium and phosphorus. You can apply this mix as a mulch to your newly planted tree in the spring. To order any of these products, refer to the Organic Growers Supply section of our Seed catalog or website.

Deluxe Method

Without digging the hole, cover an area 4–6' in diameter with:
5 lbs gypsum or Hi-Cal lime
5 lbs colloidal phosphate (short-term calcium and phosphorus)
5 lbs azomite (long-term minerals and trace minerals)
5 lbs granite meal or greensand (for improved soil texture)
2–3 lbs menafee humates (aids mineral and rock-powder breakdown)

For building high levels of humus, also add:
2 lbs alfalfa meal
2 lbs bone char or bone meal
2 lbs kelp meal
2 lbs blood meal
100 lbs compost (1/8 yard)
BioDynamic preps (optional)

Cover with a 3–4" mulch of lawn clippings, leaves or “brush” chips, which will smother the sod, conserve moisture, prevent leaching, and provide a habitat for soil organisms to break down the recipe. In the spring, pull back the mulch and dig your tree hole, incorporating the mineral supplements and compost into the backfill.

Simpler Method

Forgo the soil amendments and simply pile 1–2 wheelbarrow loads of compost on each planting-hole site. If you live by the ocean, add a couple of wheelbarrows of seaweed. Then cover with mulch. In the spring, pull back the mulch and plant your fruit tree, incorporating the compost into the hole as you dig.

Feeding older fruit trees

Cover the surface of the ground out to the drip line with the same materials listed above. For larger trees (five years and older) increase the mineral amount to 10–15 pounds each. For ancient trees you can add up to 25 lbs of each mineral in a ring beneath the drip line. Mulch as described above.

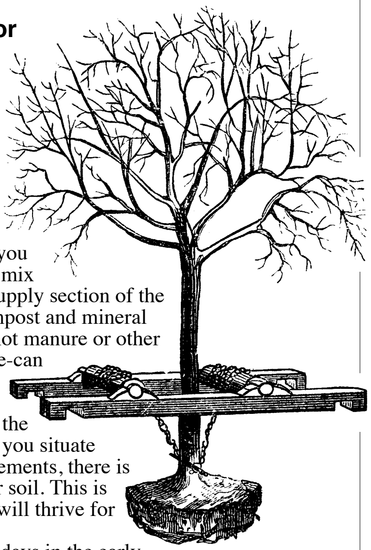
Plant Spacing of Fruit Trees and Berries

	between plants	between rows
Apples, Semi-dwarf	15'	15'
Apples, Standard	25–30'	25–30'
Asparagus	1–2'	4'
Blackberries	3–4'	6–12'
Blueberries, highbush	3–6'	8–10'
Blueberries, lowbush	1'	1'
Filazel	4'	hedge
Grapes	8'	8–10'
Kiwis	10'	10'
Nut trees - orchard	35'	35'
Nut trees - forest	20'	20'
Pears, Asian Pears	20'	20'
Raspberries	2'	6–12'
Stone Fruit	15–20'	15–20'
Strawberries	see instructions, p. 26	
Sweet Cherries	25'	25'

The basics of tree care are outlined here and are designed to get you going. Obviously we can't tell you everything you need to know in a few pages. Additional information, such as location and soil preferences, about specific plants is in the item descriptions. Reading, observation, trial and error, and talking with other growers and extension agents can expand your knowledge of trees and shrubs. A soil test is useful in determining the specific needs of your site.

Consult the Fedco Seeds catalog, Organic Growers Supply section, book list for some recommended reference books, or look for information on the internet. There are many useful links at our website, www.fedcoseeds.com.

General Planting Directions for Trees and Shrubs



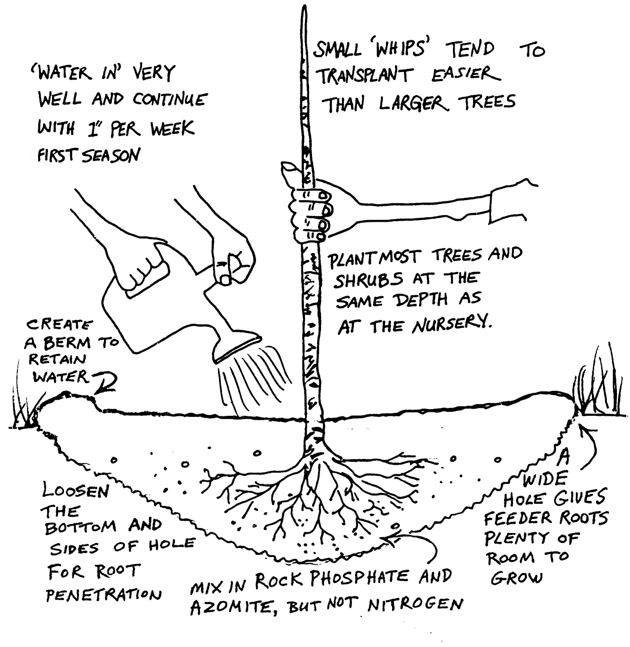
Dig a large hole, at least twice as wide and about as deep as the root system. Most roots grow laterally and need plenty of room to spread out. Your trees will benefit if the hole is at least 3' wide. Loosen up the soil at the bottom of the hole and especially around the sides. For fruit trees, if you haven't used a deluxe fall preparation, you may add a 3-pound bag of our planting mix (available from the Organic Growers Supply section of the Fedco Seeds catalog), or well-aged compost and mineral fertilizers such as rock phosphate, but not manure or other nitrogen sources. We add about a coffee-can of rock phosphate for each fruit tree. You may also add a handful of azomite at this time. Replace the topsoil around the roots where it will do the most good. If you situate non-fruit trees according to their requirements, there is no need to add any supplements to your soil. This is the best way to ensure that your plants will thrive for many years.

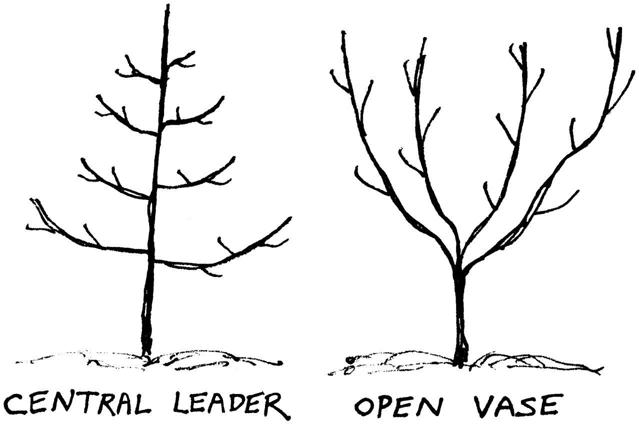
For best results plant on cool cloudy days in the early morning or late afternoon. Soak deciduous trees and shrubs for up to 24 hours before planting. Keep the roots from drying out. Even a few minutes in the sun and breeze can kill a tree or shrub. Keep them in a bucket of water as you plant.

Generally you should plant trees and shrubs at the same depth that they grew in the nursery. Plant semi-dwarf or dwarf fruit trees with the graft 2" above ground level. Spread the roots out as you set the trees in the holes. Make a mound at the bottom of the hole over which to spread the roots. Give your trees plenty of water to "puddle in" as you plant. Wiggle the trunk as the water seeps in to ensure that the roots are settled in with no air pockets. Leave a berm around each tree so water will seep in and not run off. Keep them well watered throughout the first summer. They require the equivalent of 1–2" rain per week. A good soaking is effective; sprinkling is not.

Initial Pruning

Prune dead or injured branches and roots on all trees and shrubs. Further pruning of most trees is not necessary at planting time. Do not prune tops or prune or bend tap roots of nut trees. Specific preplanting pruning requirements for small fruits and some ornamentals is noted in their respective sections and more general information on pruning begins on p. 38. Conifers (p. 31) and roses (pp. 42-43) require special pruning. See their sections for details.


'WATER IN' VERY WELL AND CONTINUE WITH 1" PER WEEK FIRST SEASON
SMALL 'WHIPS' TEND TO TRANSPLANT EASIER THAN LARGER TREES
PLANT MOST TREES AND SHRUBS AT THE SAME DEPTH AS AT THE NURSERY.
CREATE A BERM TO RETAIN WATER
A WIDE HOLE GIVES FEEDER ROOTS PLENTY OF ROOM TO GROW
LOOSEN THE BOTTOM AND SIDES OF HOLE FOR ROOT PENETRATION
MIX IN ROCK PHOSPHATE AND AZOMITE, BUT NOT NITROGEN

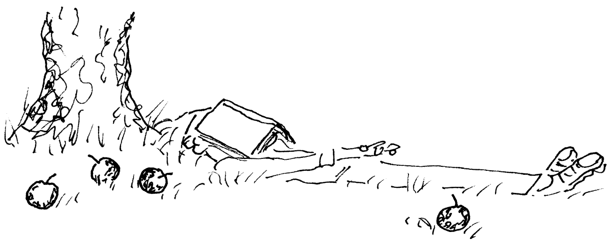


Pruning Fruit Trees

Avoid pruning young trees except to establish a basic shape. Pruning young trees delays bearing. On apple and pear trees, leave the central leader alone and let it grow. It's ok to cut off extra trunks and large branches. Always remove suckers or root shoots from fruit trees. On peaches and plums, the trees may want to develop 2–4 leaders, or an open-vase shape. Always prune just above a good strong bud that faces a direction you'd like your plant to grow.

Pruning your young apple tree

Think seriously about establishing the long-term shape of your apple tree when it is young. How you shape your tree is largely a matter of personal preference. We grow only standard trees. We want the lowest scaffold (branch layer) to be very wide to collect as much sun as possible. If too low, these long branches will rest on the ground under the weight of fruit and deer will have a field day. Plus, it becomes difficult to mow, mulch, etc. We recommend training standard apple trees to have the first scaffold at about 4–6' high.



Once the tree begins to bear you will want to prune annually. Good pruning brings sunlight to all parts of your tree. Maximum sunlight encourages more and higher-quality fruit. Sunlight also encourages fruit buds to form for next year's crop. A well-pruned tree will produce larger fruit and will tend toward more annual bearing. Good pruning discourages fungal diseases and promotes greater spray penetration. There's an old saying that a bird should be able to fly through your fruit tree. Any good book on growing fruit trees will provide you the information you need. Pruning is not difficult to do and will make a huge difference.

Most pruning should be done in late winter or early spring, although some say the best time to prune is when you have your clippers in your hand. We recommend a good-quality pair of hand shears and a lightweight pruning saw. You may also wish to invest in long-handled loppers, a pole pruner or a pole saw. Keep your pruning tools sharp for smooth, clean cuts.

Consult old and new books as well as orcharding articles and develop a system that works for you.

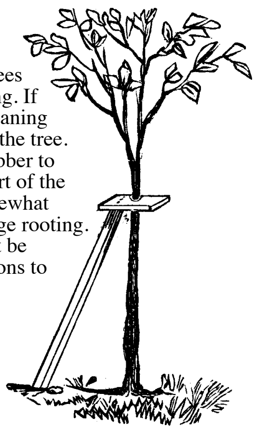
Weeping crabapples require special pruning. See p. 36 for instuctions.

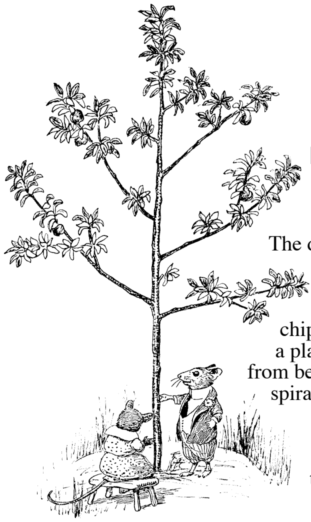
Mulch

Keep weeds and especially grass away from new trees and shrubs. Apply a 2–4" mulch of composted material, leaves, wood chips or hay out as far as the drip line. A $^1/_2$–1" topdressing of alfalfa meal beneath the mulch may substantially reduce transplant shock. Keep mulch back several inches from the tree trunks. We lay down cardboard or newspaper and spread mulch on top of it. Mulch encourages earthworms, holds moisture, keeps down weeds, insulates against excess heat and cold, aerates and loosens soils, builds humus and fertilizes feeder roots, 90% of which are within 6" of the surface.

Staking

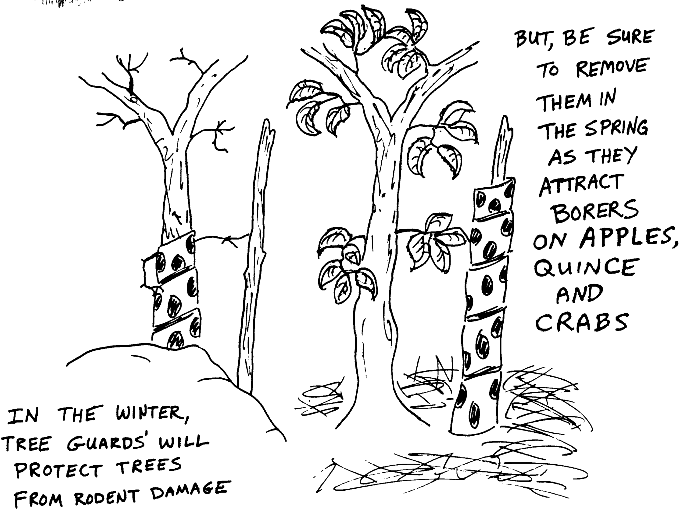
Newly planted standard-sized fruit trees and ornamental trees seldom need staking. Dwarf trees require staking. Semi-dwarfs may require staking. If your tree is in a very windy site or develops a leaning habit, staking may help. Drive a stout post near the tree. Wrap the tree trunk with a scrap of burlap or rubber to protect against abrasion. Secure the wrapped part of the tree to the post with string or wire. Tie tree somewhat loosely, as a slight rocking motion will encourage rooting. Once roots are well anchored, the stake may not be needed. Mark small trees with a stake with ribbons to warn operators of lawn mowers, tractors, cars, skidders and Bradley armored vehicles.





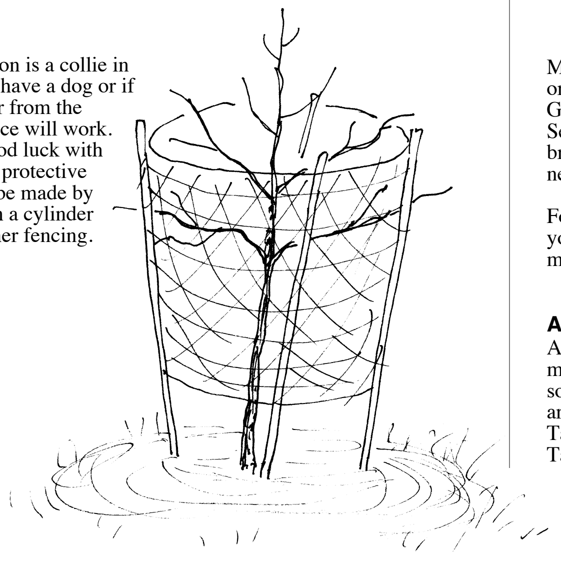
Mouse/Vole Protection

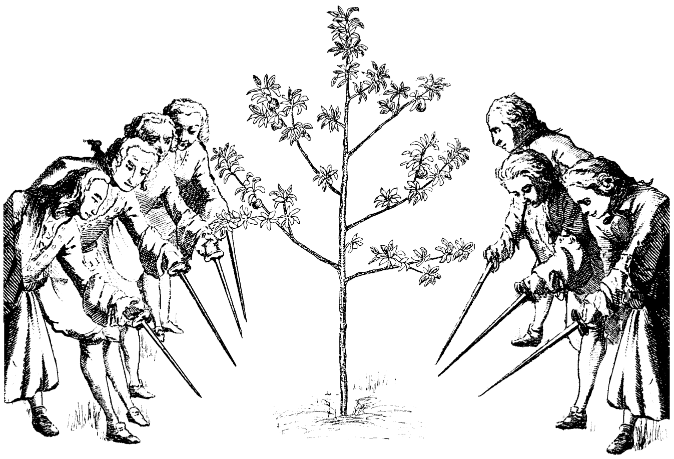
Fruit trees and ornamentals are sometimes girdled by mice or voles eating the bark. Girdling will usually kill the tree or shrub. The danger is greatest in winter. Keep the grass mowed in the fall and remove large mulch piles from near the trunks. Rodents like to nest in hay more than in chip mulches. A wrap of window screening or a plastic spiral tree guard will protect your tree from being girdled. If you use screening or plastic spiral tree guards on apple, quince or crabapple trees, remove them from April to October, as they attract borers if left on the tree in the summer. You can leave plastic spiral tree guards on most other trees year round.


BUT, BE SURE TO REMOVE THEM IN THE SPRING AS THEY ATTRACT BORERS ON APPLES, QUINCE AND CRABS
IN THE WINTER, 'TREE GUARDS' WILL PROTECT TREES FROM RODENT DAMAGE

Oh Dear, Deer!

The best deer protection is a collie in the yard. If you don't have a dog or if your orchard is too far from the house, an 8' sheep fence will work. Some people have good luck with electric fences. Small protective fence enclosures can be made by circling your tree with a cylinder of chicken wire or other fencing.





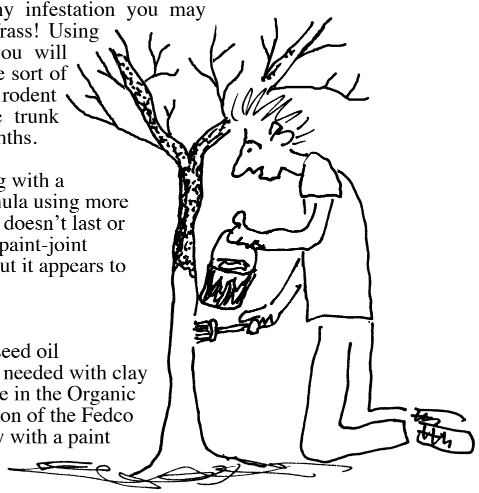
Beware of the Apple Borer!

In many parts of central and northern New England the roundheaded apple-tree borer (*Saperda candida*) is **the number one enemy** of young **apple**, **crabapple** and **quince** trees. If you are growing young apple trees in these locations, you must protect your trees from this pest. Farther south and north the borer *may* not be a pest. If you don't know if they are a problem in your area, check with any grower near you: they'll know. Otherwise, err on the side of caution. The borer does not endanger other fruit trees or ornamentals.

The borer beetle lays its eggs under the bark near the base of the tree. The developing larvae tunnel through the wood, eventually weakening the tree until it crumbles and falls over. The trouble sign is small deposits of orange sawdust, called frass, at the base of the tree, usually appearing in June or July. Left unchecked, borers usually mean death for your trees.

Borers thrive in shady moist warm environments. Keep grass back at least 6" from the tree base. Activity is most prevalent in June and July. Keep a lookout for the frass. Locate the hole or soft spot in the trunk and insert a wire until you locate and kill the larvae. Cut away soft, spongy pockets with a knife. Even serious carving is less harmful to the tree than leaving the larvae alive inside.

After years of experimentation, I think that **painting is the best deterrent**. I've tried a number of recipes and this is my favorite. It's easy and requires no hard-to-find ingredients. Mix white *interior* latex paint with joint compound. (The stuff you smear on sheet rock joints and nail holes—you can buy a small tub at any hardware store. Some exterior paint formulations contain ingredients that can harm the underlying phloem.) The consistency should be thick but still quite easy to paint, not glob on. Repaint periodically or each year as needed. This mix will help deter borers. It will also make for easy detection of any infestation you may have. Look for the frass! Using the paint method, you will also need to put some sort of screen or plastic rodent protector around the trunk during the winter months.



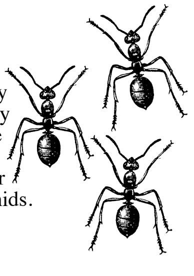
We are experimenting with a borer-protection formula using more benign ingredients. It doesn't last or adhere as well as the paint-joint compound mixture, but it appears to work fairly well.

2 qt quick lime
4 gal milk
1 gal boiled linseed oil

Mix well. Thicken as needed with clay or Surround (available in the Organic Growers Supply section of the Fedco Seeds catalog). Apply with a paint brush. Reapply as needed.

For many years I used a homemade "screen saver" wrapped around the young trees to deter borers. No more. I've given up and switched to the paint method. I recommend you do too.

Aphids and ants



Aphids can do a lot of damage to apple trees and they make the young leaves look gross. Here's an easy solution. Wrap a piece of stiff paper about 6" wide around the trunk about a foot or two off the ground. Tape this "sleeve" to itself but not to the tree. Smear Tanglefoot on the paper. In a day or two no more aphids.

Choosing the right apple!

Item	Name	Zones	Suitable for Coldest Spots	Season	Uses	Best apples for						
						All–Around	Fall Eating	Storage	Cooking	Pies	High Flavor	Cider
0028	Ashmead’s Kernel	4-7		winter	dessert			🍎			🍎	🍎
0045	Baldwin	4-6		winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎	🍎	🍎		🍎
0059	Belfast White	4-6		summer	all purpose	🍎			🍎			
0068	Benton Red	4-6		winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎	🍎			🍎
0077	Black Oxford	4-5		winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎	🍎	🍎		🍎
0118	Calville Blanc	4-7		fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎		🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎
0121	Canadian Strawberry	4-5		fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎			🍎	🍎	🍎
0127	Centennial	3-6	🍎	fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎				🍎	
0141	Charette	3-4	🍎	fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎		🍎	🍎		
0156	Chestnut	3-5	🍎	fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎				🍎	
0170	Cortland	4-5		fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎	
0176	Cox’s Orange Pippin	4-6		fall	dessert		🍎				🍎	🍎
0216	Duchess of Oldenburg	3-4	🍎	summer	all purpose	🍎			🍎	🍎		
0220	Dudley Winter	3-4	🍎	fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎		🍎	🍎		
0245	Esopus Spitzenburg	4-7		winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎			🍎	🍎
0282	Frostbite (MN 447)	4-6		fall	dessert		🍎	🍎			🍎	
0293	General Knox	4-6		fall	unknown							🍎
0319	Golden Russet	4-6		winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎			🍎	🍎
0345	Gray Pearmain	4-6		fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎		🍎		🍎	🍎
0355	Grimes Golden	4-6		winter	all purpose	🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎		🍎	🍎
0386	Honeycrisp	3-4	🍎	winter	dessert		🍎	🍎			🍎	🍎
0414	Hurlbut	4-6		fall	cooking		🍎		🍎			
0452	Keepsake	3-5	🍎	winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎				
0469	Lady	4-6		winter	all purpose	🍎						
0515	Mantet	3-4	🍎	summer	all purpose	🍎			🍎		🍎	
0522	McIntosh	4-5		fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎		🍎			
0549	Milden	3-4	🍎	winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎	🍎	🍎		🍎
0621	Northern Spy	4-6		winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎
0688	Peach of Montreal	3-5	🍎	summer	all purpose	🍎			🍎	🍎		
0743	Priscilla	4-7		fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎					🍎
0790	Red Gravenstein	4-8		summer	all purpose	🍎			🍎	🍎		
0808	Redfield	4-6		fall	cooking				🍎	🍎		🍎
0829	Ribston Pippin	4-6		fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎		🍎	🍎
0862	St. Edmunds Russet	4-7		fall	dessert		🍎				🍎	
0936	Spigold	4-6		winter	all purpose	🍎		🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎	🍎
1017	Sweet Sixteen	3-6	🍎	fall	dessert		🍎				🍎	🍎
1054	Trailman	3-4	🍎	summer	dessert						🍎	
1130	Wealthy	3-4	🍎	fall	all purpose	🍎	🍎		🍎	🍎		🍎
1162	Winekist	4-6		summer	all purpose	🍎					🍎	
1190	Wolf River	3-5	🍎	fall	cooking				🍎			
1214	Yellow Transparent	3-5	🍎	summer	cooking				🍎			

Apples

Malus spp. Some definitions: **Summer apples** ripen in summer, are generally crisp only for a short period, do not store well, and are often best for cooking. **Fall apples** store longer and are useful for a wide variety of purposes. **Winter apples** ripen mid to late fall, store well, and reach their best flavor after weeks, or even months, of storage. **Dessert apples** are delicious eaten raw. **Subacid** means tart! **Russet** or **russeting** is a skin texture (fairly common on apple varieties and characteristic of a few pears and potatoes) which looks and feels somewhat like suede. **Bloom** is a naturally occurring dust-like film on the skin of some varieties of apples, plums and grapes.

Each variety has a **climate range** where it will thrive and produce its best fruit. At the end of each apple description we list a range of zones. For example, Z3-4 signifies that this apple will reach perfection in Zones 3 and 4 and that we don't recommend it farther south even though it would be plenty hardy. Z4-6 means that this apple will reach perfection in Zones 4, 5 or 6. We suggest that you use this guide to select apples most appropriate to your area.

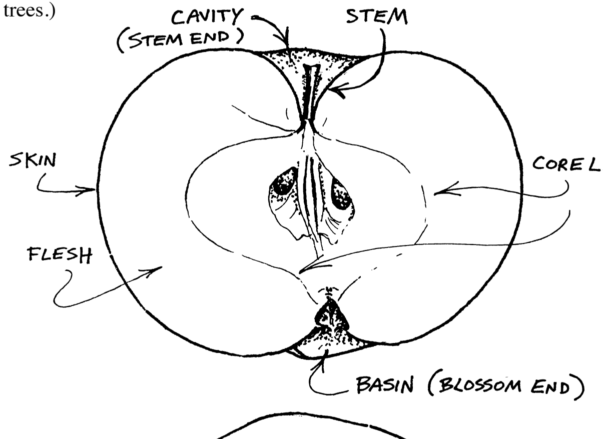
Choosing a variety: not every variety is right for you. It's not just about what tastes good. They all taste good to someone. It's a case of "different strokes for different folks." **All-purpose** apples are just that. They are good for a bunch of jobs. If I were planting just one tree, I'd start there. However if you're a history buff, consider the historical varieties and maybe plant one that originated nearby. If you don't eat many apples but love pies, go for the pie apples. If you're a dessert connoisseur, skip all the others and go for the highly flavored dessert varieties. Some are strictly for cider. Some are great to put out at the camp for summer use. Some are perfect for those who want fall fruit but don't have winter storage facilities. Others keep all winter and into the following summer. Read the descriptions and check out the chart on page 7. If you have a question about a specific variety, drop me an email. I'll try to help!

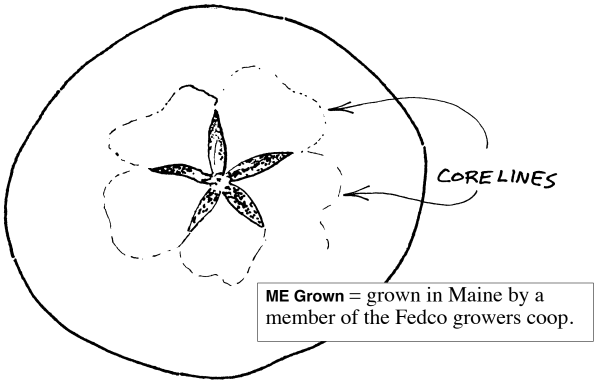
Some people wonder why **we graft our apples onto Antanovka standard rootstock**. Standard trees have deep, substantial—and therefore hardier—root systems. By selecting the varieties appropriate to your district, grafted on standard rootstock, you may well be planting a tree that will be picked by your grandchildren's grandchildren. Standard trees will grow to be large, but you can keep them trimmed. My largest trees are now about 25 years old. The tallest are still well under twenty feet. A few of this year's trees will be grafted onto "semi-standard" M111 rootstock. M111 is hardy to at least Zone 4 and nearly full-sized. Trees on M111 will be marked with an extra tag.

Although standard-sized apple trees may be planted as close as 10–15' apart, they were typically planted 30' apart in 19th-century orchards. We generally plant trees 20–25' apart with good results.

Apple trees are adaptable to a variety of soils and climates, though they prefer well-drained fertile soil. See pages 4–5 for information on soil preparation and planting. Varieties bearing annually are noted; others normally bear every other year. With diligent annual pruning and thinning, most apples will produce an annual crop, one heavy, the next light.

All apple trees require a second variety for pollination, but any apple or crabapple within a quarter mile will probably do. (We provide 3$^{1}/_{2}$ to 6' trees.)



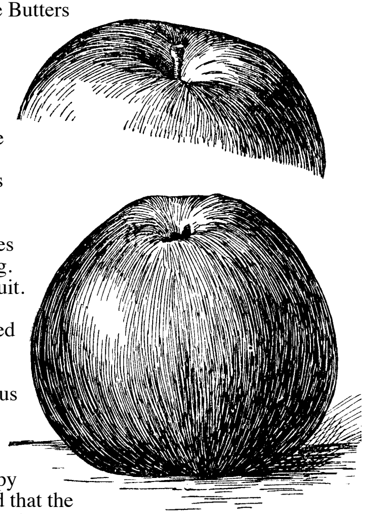


ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop.

Ashmead's Kernel Winter. Unknown parentage. Gloucester, England, about 1700. Possibly a seedling of Nonpareil. An after-dinner apple of unparalleled quality. Not for those who like mild sweet apples. Each bite is an intense aromatic sting of sharp and sweet, with hints of other indescribable but absolutely wonderful tastes and aftertastes. This apple could be served as dessert at the fanciest gathering of your most discerning friends. Beginning to show up here and there in commercial orchards. Makes a top-quality hard cider, blended or alone. Medium-small oblate and lopsided orange-gold-green russet fruits. Ripens in October. Store until New Year's to reach perfection. Keeps until they're all gone. Moderately vigorous tree may bear irregularly, but it's worth the wait. Somewhat scab resistant. Blooms midseason. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

0028 Ashmead's Kernel, $23.00

Baldwin Winter. Wilmington, MA, about 1740. Also called **Butters Apple** or **Woodpecker**. Discovered on the Butters Farm by a surveyor planning the Middlesex Canal and noted as a favorite site for local woodpeckers. Scions from the original tree were grafted and growing in Maine by 1810, and by 1850 Baldwin was the standard all-purpose home and commercial variety wherever it was grown. It remained dominant in Maine until the terrible winter of 1934 when tens of thousands of trees perished and McIntosh became king. Large round-conic thick-skinned fruit. Light yellow skin almost entirely blushed, mottled and striped with red and deep carmine. Hard crisp juicy yellowish flesh makes excellent eating and keeps till spring. Vigorous adaptable hugely productive long-lived healthy tree. When grower Dave Gott asked the late renowned entomologist Ron Prokopy his opinion of Baldwin, Ron replied that the apple is "not practical commercially due to biennialism but the *only* apple that is both disease and insect resistant." Massachusetts' most famous apple where it grows to perfection. Also extremely nice here in central Maine. Hardiest in well-drained upland and north slopes. Blooms early to midseason. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**


Baldwin.

0045 Baldwin, $23.00

Belfast White Late summer. Unknown origin, Belfast, ME, about 1835. Medium-large distinctly ribbed roundish-oblate (flattened) greenish all-purpose fruit blushed and striped with red. Our taste-tasting crew described it as "not obnoxiously sweet" and "familiar and nostalgic." "For a summer apple it's good." Usually ripens in mid-September. During my 2008 fruit exploring searches I decided to track down the largest apple tree in Waldo County. I found it behind Christopher Hyk's Church Street home in Belfast. The tree and home are both exceedingly old. The huge tree is thought to have been planted by the White family in about 1835. Probably a seedling but maybe a long unknown variety. We gave it the name. Scionwood generously provided by the Hyks. Z4-6 **ME Grown.**

0059 Belfast White, $23.00

Benton Red Winter. Delaware County, PA, before 1800. Also called **Pennock**. Very tart all-purpose winter apple. Good for everything: eating, cooking, drying, cider and storage. Medium-large fruit, round-conic with very smooth skin, mostly pink with red streaks. I first chanced upon about a dozen of the trees in an old farm orchard behind the Fitzpatrick Dairy buildings in Benton overlooking the Kennebec River about 30 years ago. For the longest time I referred to it as "Fitzpatrick" or simply "Benton Red." I never saw the apple anywhere else. One friend identified it as Stark, but that proved to be incorrect. Recently I was able to piece the puzzle together: it appears to be the old Delaware County, PA, apple Pennock. Pennock was grown locally as none other than "Benton Red"! Quite vigorous, reliably and annually productive, large upright-spreading vase-shaped tree. No scab but subject to bitter pit ("Baldwin Spot") controllable by calcium spray or soil amendment. Blooms midseason. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

0068 Benton Red, $23.00

Black Oxford Winter. Unknown parentage. Paris, Oxford County, ME, about 1790. This outstanding apple, a favorite long ago around much of Maine, has been making a huge comeback in the last 20 years. Our best seller until Honeycrisp came along. Medium-sized round fruit, deep purple with a blackish bloom. From a distance you might think you'd discovered a huge plum tree. A 200-year-old Black Oxford tree still grows in Hallowell, and still bears large crops. Excellent pies, superb late cider. Leave the skins on for a delightful pink sauce. Best eating late December to March. They seem to get sweeter and sweeter as the months go by. Good cooking until early summer. Some insect and disease resistance. Unusual light pink blooms, early midseason. Z4-5. **ME Grown.**

0077 Black Oxford, $23.00

Not Far from the Tree: A Brief History of the Apples and the Orchards of Palermo, Maine, 1804-2004 by John Bunker, 200 pages, $8^{1}/_{2}$ x 11, softcover. John reveals how he came to know so much about apples—he spent years talking to his neighbors in Palermo listening to their stories and walking their fields and orchards learning the varieties, how they came to be planted there and why. A wonderful lesson in Maine history as told by apples. His engaging narrative and entertaining and informative drawings take us into the rich diverse past of a seemingly unremarkable town. A history of agriculture told in the apple trees. Many long abandoned and all but forgotten, some nursed back to health, and some finding new life as scionwood that begets generations of apple trees from Fedco. John is a colleague and a friend and I confess that I am not a disinterested reviewer. I even have a tiny part in his story—I taught him how to make an apple pie. John's love of apples and affection for his neighbors and town speak clearly through each page. Copiously illustrated in John's unmistakable style.
–David Shipman

We will donate $5 from the sale of each book to the Palermo Historical Society. Also available year-round from Organic Growers Supply.

7509 Not Far from the Tree, $22.00

Calville Blanc d'Hiver Winter. Unknown parentage. France or Germany, 16th century. Also called **White Winter Calville**. Famous as a dessert and cooking apple for over 400 years. Steve Woods of Poverty Lane orchards in Lebanon, NH, called it "the best culinary apple in the world." Large flattish pale green-yellow fruit with uneven lumpy ribs and a dotted orange-red blush. Creamy-white aromatic fine-grained juicy flesh with a sweet distinctive, effervescent flavor. Smooth when baked. Recommended for vinegar, fresh cider and as a sharp (acid) component in fermented cider. Should be stored a month to reach peak flavor. Will keep until midwinter. Very vigorous strongly upright vase-shaped tree with good branch angles. Head the tree if necessary to force it down. Not for coldest areas though certainly hardy to Zone 4. Blooms midseason. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

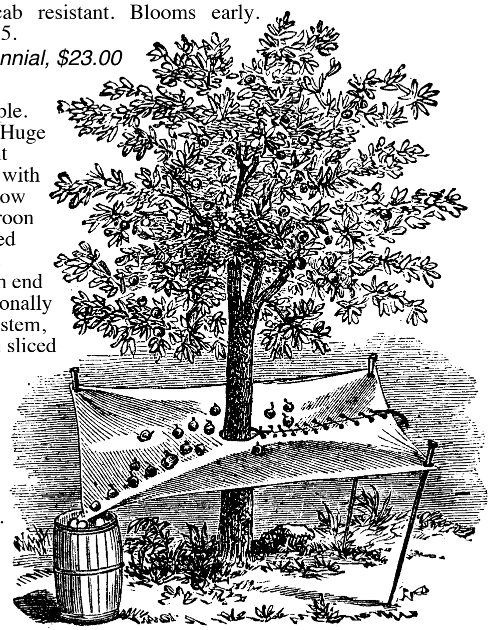
0118 Calville Blanc d'Hiver, $23.00

Canadian Strawberry Fall. Unknown parentage. Solon, ME. Beautiful superb-tasting dessert apple. Very good early season cider. Perfectly ripe at the end of September in central Maine where, in a good year, you won't find a better apple. In 2002 we put Canadian Strawberry up against Cox's Orange Pippin and Chestnut crab at a Common Ground Fair taste test and it beat both of them. Surprisingly juicy distinctly tart full-flavored medium-to-large round-conic fruit. Rich buttery-yellow skin overspread with a veil of vibrant red-orange. May have originally come from Acton, MA, 200 years ago with Ephraim Davis whose father, Isaac, was shot and killed by the British on April 19, 1775. He's the minuteman depicted in the statue at Concord's Old North Bridge. The Davis family founded and then continuously worked the South Solon farm until Roy Slamm and Abby Shahn bought it in 1971. It was Roy who introduced me to the three ancient "Strawberry" trees. A local favorite for generations. Medium-sized upright tree bears annually. Fruit does not keep well. Blooms midseason. Not to be confused with Chenango Strawberry. Z4-5. **ME Grown.**

0121 Canadian Strawberry, $23.00

Centennial Late Summer. MN 1472 (Dolgo x Wealthy). U Minn, 1957. An unusually high-quality oval crab, about the size of a small plum. Most agree it is outstanding for fresh eating. Good in sauce too. Tender crisp juicy slightly spicy tart light orange flesh. Very highly flavored. Not sweet. Competes with Trailman for the best-flavored crab. Shiny smooth mottled red-pink-orange-yellow skin with a thin purplish blush. Productive naturally small compact tree named in honor of Minnesota's admission to the Union in 1858. Highly scab resistant. Blooms early. Extremely hardy. Z3-5.

0127 Centennial, $23.00



Charette Fall. Also called The Donut Apple. Unknown parentage. Huge oblate (flattened) light yellow fruit speckled with splotches of dark yellow and covered with maroon streaks and a bright red blush. Almost always seedless. The blossom end of each fruit is occasionally sunken in toward the stem, so much so that when sliced perpendicular to the core, the slices sometimes look like donuts. Hence the name. Excellent for fresh eating and drying. Ripens about the end of September. The only known mature tree is on Charette Hill in Fort Kent, Aroostook County. The massive tree, thought to be about 200 years old, is still pumping out large crops. The late Garfield King, long-time northern-Aroostook fruit explorer, introduced it to me and told me the apple had almost certainly been brought south into Maine by French missionaries long *long* ago. Blooms midseason. Z3-5. **ME Grown.**

0141 Charette, $23.00

Chestnut Early Fall. MN 240 (Malinda x open-pollinated) U Minn, 1946. A lot of people love this apple. Small golf-ball-sized fruit with truly excellent fresh eating qualities. Yellow and bronze-red skin with some russeting. Firm crisp juicy fine-grained very sweet yellowish flesh. The apple version of Sun Gold tomato—fabulous complex flavor in a small package. For a growing number of people in central Maine, late September is Chestnut apple time. Every year we put out a bushel a day at Fedco's booth at the Common Ground Fair and watch them disappear. Neophytes often look at the fruit with disdain. Most however take one bite and their frowns turn to smiles. (For some, despite its crispness and depth of flavor, it is *too* sweet.) Chestnut needs no sugar to make a sweet and subtle sauce. Not a keeper, but can be stored for a month or so. Vigorous, somewhat weeping, medium-sized productive tree. Disease resistant. Also beautiful in bloom, midseason. Z3-5. **ME Grown.**

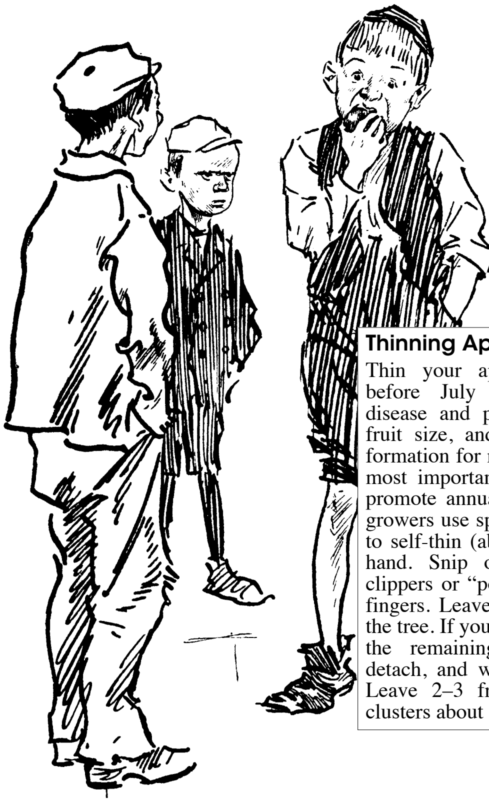
0156 Chestnut, $23.00

Cortland Fall-Winter. (Ben Davis x McIntosh) NY Stn, 1915. A cross between two commercial giants at the time, one (Ben Davis) on the way out and the other (McIntosh #**0522**) on the way in. Although never as important as McIntosh, Cortland remains a very popular apple throughout northern New England even in this era of many new introductions. Medium to medium-large slightly ribbed dull red fruit with a purple blush. Excellent eating and cooking. Slow-oxidizing white flesh is very good in salads; fine-grained, crisp, tender, juicy. Produces a surprisingly delightful cider, fresh or fermented, in a mix or even on its own. Vigorous tall upright spreading tree with reddish bark. Annual producer of heavy crops. A recent U. Mass. study showed resistance to apple maggot fly. Bears young; remove fruit for the first year or two to avoid stunting growth. Blooms midseason. Z4-5.

0170 Cortland, $23.00

Cox's Orange Pippin Fall. Possibly a seedling of Ribston Pippin. Near Slough, Bucks, England, around 1825. Deservedly one of the three or four most famous of all apples. Not only one of the best eating apples ever but also one of the most sought-after varieties in modern apple breeding; parent or grandparent of many other varieties. Revered in the U.K. Medium-sized all-purpose aromatic fruit is red-orange to red with orange russet striping and wash. Perfectly balanced slightly subacid flavor and crisp juicy tender flesh improve with storage. Moderately vigorous moderately productive tree bears young and annually. Prefers cooler climates and higher pH (6.5-7.5+). The oldest Maine Cox's I know is about 40 years old, thriving in Mercer, Zone 4. Scab resistant. Blooms midseason. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

0176 Cox's Orange Pippin, $23.00



Thinning Apples

Thin your apple crop every year before July 4. Thinning reduces disease and pest pressure, increases fruit size, and encourages fruit bud formation for next year. It's the single most important thing you can do to promote annual fruiting. Commercial growers use sprays to force their trees to self-thin (abort). You can do it by hand. Snip off small apples with clippers or "pop" them off with your fingers. Leave the stem connected to the tree. If you pull off the entire stem, the remaining fruit may weaken, detach, and wind up on the ground. Leave 2–3 fruit per cluster. Space clusters about 3–4" apart.

Duchess of Oldenburg Late Summer. Russia, 17th c. Also called **Duchess**. In 1835 the Massachusetts Horticultural Society imported the first of many apple varieties from Russia. These were Alexander, Tetofsky, Red Astrichan and Duchess of Oldenburg. Duchess was planted extensively wherever growers needed extreme hardiness and is still quite popular in most of northern New England. Aroostook County's favorite apple. Parent of many varieties including Dudley Winter (**#0220**) and Canada's famous New Brunswicker. Medium-sized round red-striped fruit is irregularly splashed and mottled with crimson. Yellow firm fine-grained crisp tender juicy subacid aromatic flesh. Highly esteemed for all sorts of cooking; Duchess is one of the best pie apples for coldest districts. Makes a pie with a tart flavorful zip and cooks up quickly into thick creamy delicious sauce. Prolific precocious small to medium-sized adaptable tree. Duchess seedlings are used as an extremely hardy rootstock called Borowinka. Scab resistant. Z3-4. **ME Grown.**

0216 Duchess of Oldenburg, $23.00

Dudley Winter Fall. (Duchess x Hyslop Crab) Castle Hill, ME, about 1877. Also called **Dudley** and **North Star**. Medium-sized slightly flattened fruit is buttery yellow, overspread with red stripes and splashes. Firm but tender, juicy aromatic subacid flesh for fresh eating and cooking. In northern areas—where it reaches its prime—it also keeps into winter. Small vigorous spreading drooping tree crops annually and begins bearing young. The story goes that orchardist John Wesley Dudley's daughter Grace planted seeds from a Duchess tree pollinated by a Hyslop crab. The resulting seedling became the most widely planted new variety in the North at the turn of the previous century. Probably still the most well-known Maine apple outside the state. JW left Castle Hill for Klickitat County in south central Washington a few years later to help found a fledgling apple industry. Ouch! And it's almost certainly no coincidence that the Perham Fruit Company was founded in Yakima shortly thereafter. Our Dudley scionwood comes from a small abandoned orchard just north of Castle Hill (near Perham). Somewhat scab susceptible, more so than Duchess. Extremely hardy. Natural semi-dwarf. Blooms early-mid season. Z3-4. **ME Grown.**

0220 Dudley Winter, $23.00

Esopus Spitzenburg Fall-Winter. Unknown parentage. Esopus, NY, 18th century. Herman Melville wrote in his 1853 *Bartleby, the Scrivener*: "Copying law-papers being proverbially a dry, husky sort of business, my two scriveners were fain to moisten their mouths very often with Spitzenburgs, to be had at the numerous stalls nigh the Custom House and Post office." Turkey and Nippers chose well. For over 200 years the apple has been a choice dessert and culinary variety, mentioned in nearly every list of best-flavored varieties. Slightly subacid, crisp and juicy. Medium-large bright-red round to mostly conic fruit, covered with russet dots, not unlike a slightly more conical Starkey. Excellent acid source for sweet or fermented cider. Moderately vigorous tree, with easily trained wide-angle branches. Bears moderate crops. Susceptible to scab though I don't spray mine and have been happy with the fruit quality. Blooms mid to late season. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

0245 Esopus Spitzenburg, $23.00

Frostbite Fall-Winter. MN 447. Uncertain parentage. U Minn, 2007. Seed planted at the University of Minnesota before 1936, but unnamed until 2008. This massively flavored dessert apple—not for the faint of heart—provides a whole new level of culinary experience. Likely the most distinctive and unusual apple I've ever tried. Descriptions shouted out by tasters at the 2008 Common Ground Fair included paraffin candy, plum, black raspberry, lollipop, gooseberry, rhubarb, and "new age." Not well suited to fermentation due to its low sugar content (S.G. 1.044), but perhaps that's why, as one fairgoer commented, "those who like it really like chocolate!" The roundish fruit is medium-sized and entirely covered with dark bluish-purple stripes. The aromatic crisp crystalline flesh is an apricot-orange color with occasional red staining, and so juicy it'll run down your hand. Bears fruit nearly every year. Not recommended for warmer districts: one Indiana grower calls it "Frost Bitten." Blooms early midseason. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

0282 Frostbite, $23.00

General Knox Fall. Unknown parentage. Probably Thomaston, ME, c. 1800. Medium-sized red-striped roundish fruit most suited to cooking and cider. In Thomaston a massive 200-year-old tree, 16 feet in circumference, with four huge trunks is situated in what was once General Henry Knox's apple orchard, now a backyard on a quiet side street overlooking the general's mansion, Montpelier. No other trees remain from what was almost certainly the largest midcoast orchard for generations. It was Knox who acquired virtually all of the 1,000-square-mile Waldo Patent in 1774 after marrying Lucy Fluker, General Samuel Waldo's granddaughter. The patent was not all about apples and cider though; it was also the battleground for one of America's first class wars. (See Alan Taylor's *Liberty Men and the Great Proprietors* for more information on the Waldo Patent.) Tree is vigorous and extremely long-lived. Scionwood generously provided by Nancy McLeod Carter and Ed Basco of Thomaston. **ME Grown.**

0293 General Knox, $23.00

Golden Russet Winter. Uncertain origin. Thought to be from England, New York or New England. The champagne of cider apples, ripening late in fall, when the root cellar has finally cooled off and the best cider is ready to be made: sweet, balanced, thick and smooth. Also recommended as a "sharp" acid source for fermented cider. Excellent eating; keeps all winter and well into spring. Round medium-sized hard fruit; uniform in size and shape, softens as winter progresses but maintains its superior sweet flavor. Solid deep yellow *golden* russeted skin! Medium to large vigorous diverging upcurving tree with silvery-green leaves on long willowy branches. Scab resistant. Blooms early to midseason. This year some will be on M111 rootstock. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

0319 Golden Russet, $23.00

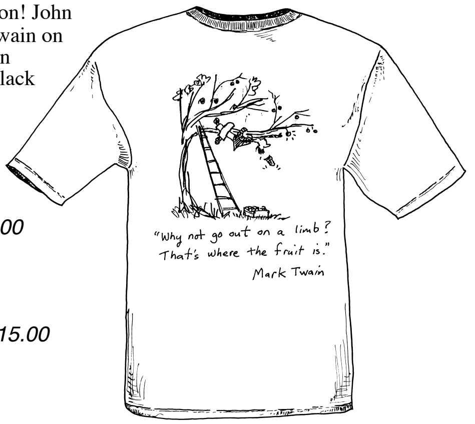
T-shirt What a combination! John Bunker illustrates Mark Twain on an unbleached 100% cotton crewneck. Ecru shirt has black design highlighted by red apples. Printed in Maine.

7511 T-shirt small, $15.00

7512 T-shirt medium, $15.00

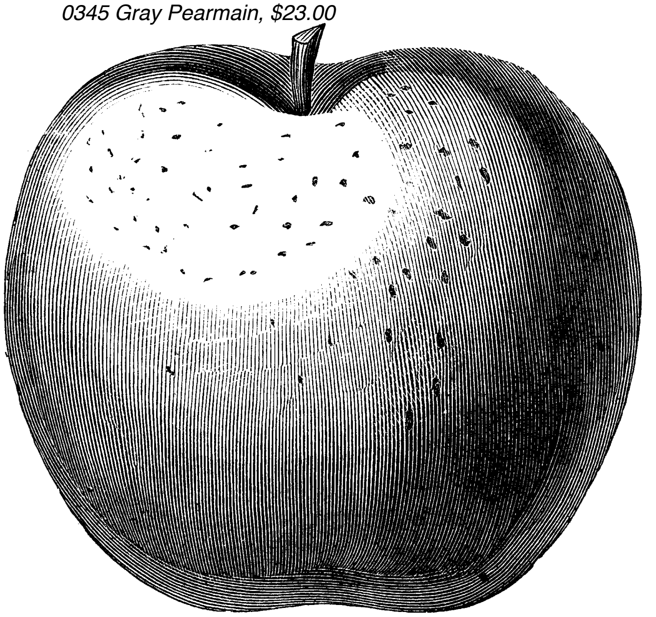
7513 T-shirt large, $15.00

7514 T-shirt extra-large, $15.00



Gray Pearmain Late Fall. Unknown origin. Absolutely delicious dessert apple with a distinctly pear flavor and firm white juicy mildly tart flesh. While the origin of the word ‘pearmain’ may be ‘from Parma’ or ‘permanent,’ in this case it’s got to be related to pears. Two years ago MOFGA tasters’ comments included, “fabulous,” “spicy crunch,” “more flavor than a Macoun” and, of course, “like a pear.” Medium-sized obscurely ribbed and muffin-shaped. with soft opaque greenish-yellow skin with a rosy pink blush, a russet veil, and a greyish bloom. Pick them late—even after the Spies. Eat them in the fall, winter or spring. Produces excellent juice. Keeps extremely well. The most unusual variety Steve and Marilyn Meyerhans grow at The Apple Farm in Fairfield, ME. Mentioned as being grown by CA Marston of Skowhegan (a few miles from the Apple Farm) in the 1885 Maine Agricultural Yearbook. There were five or six of the trees in the orchard when Steve and Marilyn purchased it over 30 years ago from Royal Wentworth. Those trees were already old. Unfortunately they never thought to ask the soft-spoken Wentworth about the apple. Its origin may forever remain a mystery. Annually bearing, manageable, easy to grow, medium-sized spreading tree. Blooms midseason. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

0345 Gray Pearmain, $23.00



Grimes Golden Fall. Unknown parentage. West Virginia, c. 1804. All-around excellent variety grown in old Maine orchards for over 100 years. Medium-sized roundish fruit with opaque yellow skin, scattered with grey russet dots and an occasional faint blush. Thought to be a parent of Golden Delicious. Tart citrusy crisp dense firm fruit is excellent for dessert and cooking: wonderful spicy fresh eating and wonderful apple sauce. Makes a thick sweet cider and a good single-variety hard cider: light and fruity. Tends to begin dropping fruits before you can pick them, but fret not; they’re ready to eat. Just collect them off the ground as they fall and use them up. Then pick the rest off the tree and store in the root cellar until spring. Productive, annual bearing, precocious. Highly recommended. In short supply; order early. Z4-8. **ME Grown.**

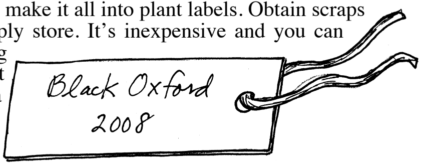
0355 Grimes Golden, $23.00

Honeycrisp Winter. MN 1711 (Keepsake x open-pollinated). U Minn, 1991. Medium-large fruit, described as “explosively crisp,” mottled and striped red over yellow. Cream-colored flesh is sweet and juicy with hard snapping-crisp texture. Mild aroma and subacid flavor are top quality in September and improve steadily in storage. Unusual because it ripens in early fall yet keeps up to seven months. First of the many excellent University of Minnesota introductions to receive large-scale commercial attention, now has a huge following. Has become our best-selling apple. Probably best planted north of Massachusetts; has not performed as well in warmer districts. Was always thought to be a Honeygold-Macoun cross until recent DNA testing at U. Minn. revealed at least one of its real parents. Tends towards annual bearing. Relatively small low-vigor upright spreading tree. Above-average scab resistance. Blooms mid-late season. Z3-4. **ME Grown.**

0386 Honeycrisp, $24.00

The Perfect Tree Label

Commercially available garden labels do not last. Sharpies® always fade. Aluminium tears off in the wind. And so on. Now, we make our own. We use vinyl siding. Vinyl siding works so well, they should remove it from all the houses in the world and make it all into plant labels. Obtain scraps at building sites or purchase new at a building supply store. It’s inexpensive and you can make dozens from a single piece of siding. Cut siding into strips of any width using a utility knife. Cut strips to length using hand pruners or a knife. Drill a hole at one end. Attach with wire. Write information on labels with pencil, NOT with a Sharpie® or magic marker. Pencil will last for decades.



Hurlbut Late Fall. Unknown parentage. General Leonard Hurlbut introduction before 1850, Winchester, CT. A very good fall dessert and cooking variety. Quite likely one of the first varieties to be grown in central and southern Maine. Beach calls it “moderately firm, rather fine, tender, crisp, very juicy, aromatic, mildly subacid, good to very good.” I agree. Makes a nice loose mild pink sauce. Small to medium-sized roundish and slightly oblate fruit, largely covered with red stripes and dotted blush. Large russet stem splash. Looks like a small Wolf River with the coloring of a Northern Spy. After wondering for years why I’d never seen one in Waldo County, in 2008 I was introduced to one tree and then discovered a second, both about half an hour from home. Both were *extremely* old. One had collapsed to the ground decades ago, and risen again from the rooted branches to form a whole new tree. Keeps until early winter. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

0414 Hurlbut, $23.00

Keepsake Winter. MN 1593 (MN 447 x Northern Spy). U Minn, 1979. Aptly named fruit keeps until June or even July in the root cellar. Light yellow very fine-textured flesh is hard, crisp, juicy and sweet. Excellent aromatic flavor, but you must wait at least a month after picking. David Bedford of the Minnesota Horticultural Research Center said “The completely unique flavor percolates up your nose….If you can’t stand the looks, just close your eyes when you eat it!” The irregular conic medium-sized fruit is almost entirely overlaid with stripes and a wash of very deep red. Moderately vigorous medium-sized tree usually bears annual crops. A northern grower on the North American Fruit Explorers (NAFEX) email discussion group called it “My most agreeable, reliable, grower overwhelmingly friendly apple. I have to thin the whoopee out of it every year. Big fruit. Big taste. Keepsake! Keepsake! Keepsake!” Recently discovered to be one of the parents of the sensational Honeycrisp. Somewhat resistant to scab. Blooms late. Z3-5. **ME Grown.**

0452 Keepsake, $23.00

Lady Winter. Origin unclear. Possibly France, about 1600. Thought to have been found in the Forest of Api, about 1628 although it may have originated as many as 1500 years earlier in Etruscan Italy. Many synonyms including Pomme d’Api, Lady Apple and Christmas Apple. Small oblate bright red-blushed fruit. One of the oldest and most famous of all heirloom apples, renowned for generations as a Christmas wreath, wassail bowl or seasonal table decoration. The red blush contrasts exquisitely with the yellow ground color. Apparently ladies of the French court kept the fragrant fruit with them in their purses. Reports of its flavor vary from Beach’s “delicate high flavor” in *The Apples of New York* to “mediocre” in an email a few years ago. My own comments from a couple years ago read, “very tasty.” White, firm, crisp, juicy and aromatic. The hardy upright trees are adaptable to most good soils. Scab susceptible. Keeps all winter but best in late December! Blooms early midseason. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

0469 Lady, $23.00

Mantet Summer. Tetofsky x open-pollinated. Morden Stn, Manitoba, 1929. Sometimes said to be a McIntosh and Tetovsky cross. Very high quality extremely hardy late summer variety for dessert and cooking. Late August in central Maine. Fine-grained juicy tender aromatic creamy white flesh with very good flavor. Medium-large roundish-truncated ribbed slightly lumpy fruit. Amber skin is washed with dark red streaks and blotches. Grower Don Johnson wrote to me, “First, it has a wonderful bloom. Some people plant flowering crabs just for the bloom. I think Mantet is equal to any of them. Of the 100 apples that I have I can’t think of any that are as nice. Second, it is an annual heavy bearer. And for an early bearer…it keeps well, much better than Lodi or Yellow Transparent. Fourth, it has a most pleasing apple flavor…After they taste it they all want to grow it.” Upright hardy fast-growing productive tree. Blooms early season. Z3-5. **ME Grown.**

0515 Mantet, $23.00

McIntosh Fall. Thought to be a seedling of Fameuse or perhaps St. Lawrence x Alexander. Dundela, Ontario, 1811. First discovered by John McIntosh on his farm near the St. Lawrence River in 1811. Originally called Granny’s Apple, then McIntosh Red, sometimes Gem, and finally McIntosh. Certainly the most important apple in the Northeast. Although not planted in many other locations, it grows to perfection in our cool climate. There are many strains of McIntosh, some striped, some blushed, some solid red. Recent strains have been selected for traits other than flavor, and the variety has gotten a bad reputation. This strain has green ground color overlaid with red stripes and blush. It was planted in 1906 in Mercer, ME. Of all the strains we have sampled, this one has the best “Mac” taste. This is a delicious aromatic apple. Annual cropper. Large beautifully rounded spreading strong easily managed tree. Very susceptible to scab but has shown resistance to apple maggot fly. Does not keep well in home storage. Blooms midseason. Z4-5. **ME Grown.**

0522 McIntosh, $23.00

Milden Fall-Winter. Alton, NH, about 1865. Also called **Milding**. Old time all-purpose winter variety grown widely and with great success where Baldwin lacked hardiness. Once fairly common in northern New England and still found in old Maine orchards. Some years ago I received a wonderful letter from 101-year-old Eva Burgess of Sangerville who wrote, "I practically grew up in an apple orchard. My grandfather, Henry Leland, was an orchardist in Piscataquis County.…His main apple was Milding." Large oblate-to-conic fruit with a thin yellow skin, mottled and splashed with bright red. The fine-textured whitish flesh, tinged with yellow, is coarse, quite juicy, both sparkly crisp and melting. Medium hard with a snap. Take a bite and first it says tart, but then it says sweet. Very pleasing. Good for eating and cooking. Famous for winter pies. Ripens late and keeps till late winter or early spring. Large vigorous tree. Z3-5. **ME Grown.**

0549 Milden, $23.00

ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop.

Northern Spy Winter. Chance seedling. East Bloomfield, NY, about 1800. A bronze plaque marks the site of the original tree of this former commercial giant, still a renowned Maine favorite. Very large delectable all-purpose fruit has yellow background covered all over with pink and light red stripes and wash. Very juicy and tender. Even when the tender skin bruises, the fruit keeps extremely well. Makes an excellent pie and cooks up quickly into a loose coarse mild sauce. No need to remove the skins. Medium-to-large moderately vigorous slightly upcurving long-lived tree. Its one drawback is being slow to come into bearing, although for us it has been worth the wait. Prefers fertile well-drained soil. Good scab resistance. Leafs out late and blooms late season. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

0621 Northern Spy, $23.00

Peach of Montreal Late summer. Possibly of Russian origin. Also called Peach or Montreal Peach. Known as Pomme Peche in Quebec. Sometimes confused with Porter or Yellow Delicious because of its similar shape and color. Not the same as "Irish Peach." All-purpose fruit to follow Duchess in colder districts. Excellent in sauce and nearly as good as Gravenstein in a pie. Develops from subacid to a richer and more mellow flavor as the season progresses. Conical rich-yellow fruit often with a bright "peach-like" orange red cheek. I love the comment Vic Caron of New Hampshire made years ago, "I think they are aptly named, the Peach is a peach." Still found in western and northern Maine and said to be quite common in northern New Hampshire, Vermont and right across the border in Quebec. Often grown with Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Wolf River and Dudley in home and commercial orchards during the early to mid 20th century. Z3-5. **ME Grown.**

0688 Peach of Montreal, $23.00

Priscilla Fall-Winter. Co-op 4. PRI 1659-1= (Starking Delicious x PRI 610-2) PRI Co-op, 1972. (PRI 610-2 is a complex cross including Rome, *M. floribunda* 821, Golden Delicious and McIntosh.) Dark red conical scab-immune fruit with a very good crisp sweet flavor. The second variety released in the PRI (Purdue-Rutgers-Illinois) disease-resistance breeding program and still one of their best. Rarely found in catalogs anymore, perhaps because the patent ran out. This is as close as you'll get to the dreaded Red Delicious in a Fedco catalog. But no apologies, it's a very good dessert apple. I prefer it to Liberty. Richard Fahey, longtime orchardist and tester of hundreds of apple varieties, wrote to me, "Priscilla is my top recommendation for a close-to-disease-free apple that bears every year. Priscilla should be on your list—great cider!" Very productive, you will likely need to thin your crop to boost the fruit size. Resembles Empire but without the scab susceptibility. Also resistant to sooty blotch. Will keep into midwinter. Blooms midseason. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

0743 Priscilla, $23.00

Red Gravenstein Late Summer. Uncertain Italian or German origin, 17th century or earlier. The most famous of all pie apples. There are numerous strains of Gravenstein. This deep solid purple-red strain can be found in old orchards in southern Maine. Mary Jones used this Red Gravenstein from Sweetser's Orchard in Cumberland to win the Maine State Pie Championship a few years ago. She told me it's "sweet but very hard to describe…real nice…full-bodied…wonderful flavor." Ripens earlier than most cooking apples, over the course of several weeks so you don't have to deal with them all at once. But they don't keep well. It's a minor miracle that Mary "somehow saved them until January for the State Championship." Also good for dessert and sauce. Large vigorous perfectly shaped tree. Easy to prune. Thanks to India Broyles and Bob Shafto for providing the scionwood from their ancient trees in Falmouth just up the road from Sweetser's. Triploid, will not pollinate other varieties. Blooms early. Z4-8. **ME Grown.**

0790 Red Gravenstein, $23.00

Redfield Fall. Wolf River x Niedzwetzkyana. NY Stn, 1938. One of the best and largest of the red-fleshed apples. Although usually considered way too tart for eating out of hand, the medium-large fruit with opaque solid rusty-red skin is absolutely great in pies. It makes wonderful jelly and turns sauce and cider red. Gained fame in the hard-cider world thanks to the wonderful single-variety Redfield cider and Redfield blends made by the late Terry Maloney of West County Cider. Very sharp and bitter in cider-makers' lingo. Flesh is two-toned: deep pink fading to white around the core. The flowers are also two-toned, deep pink, tipped with small white lightening bolts. And the bronze-red foliage adds further interest all season. Sometimes listed as a crabapple but don't be fooled: the apples are the size of a Mac. One of the very first to bloom each year. Z3-6. **ME Grown.**

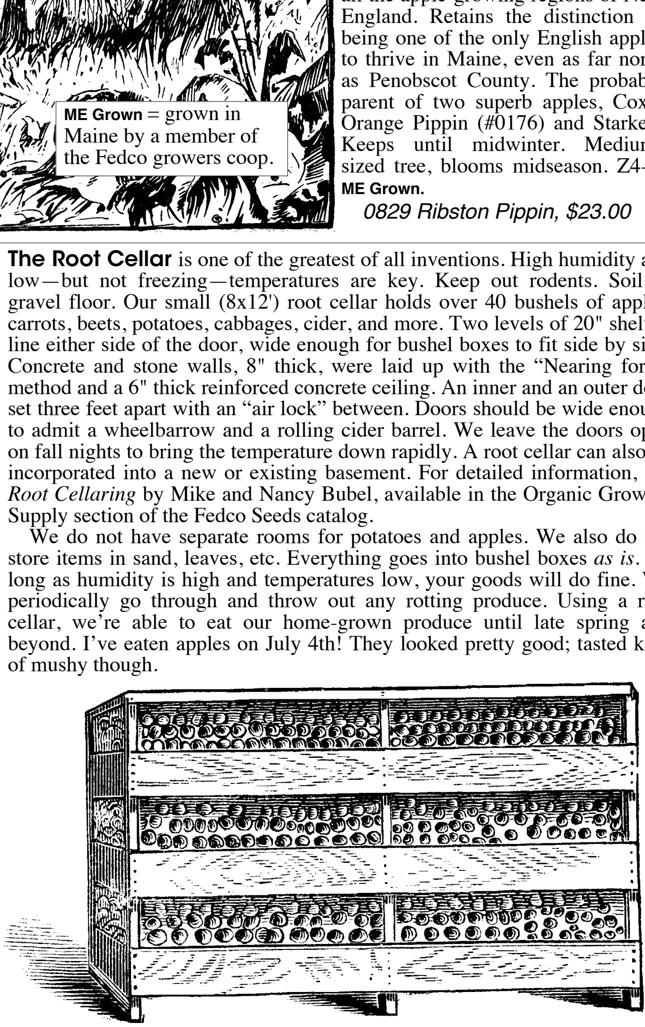
0808 Redfield, $23.00

Ribston Pippin Fall-Winter. Unknown parentage. Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, England, about 1707. Also known as Ribstone or even *Ripstone* Pippin. Distinctive and exquisitely flavored winter dessert and culinary apple. Ribston has everything required for the perfect dessert apple: it's firm, very crisp, juicy, aromatic and sprightly. The medium-sized round-conic "ugly" fruit is partially russeted and covered with a blend of muted and glowing reds, browns, oranges, yellows and olive greens. It's so visually distinct that Dickens wrote of a "little hard-headed Ripstone pippin-faced man" in *The Pickwick Papers*. Imported to Hallowell in 1800 by one of Maine's most famous horticulturists, Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, and then spread quickly to all the apple-growing regions of New England. Retains the distinction of being one of the only English apples to thrive in Maine, even as far north as Penobscot County. The probable parent of two superb apples, Cox's Orange Pippin (#0176) and Starkey. Keeps until midwinter. Medium-sized tree, blooms midseason. Z4-5. **ME Grown.**

0829 Ribston Pippin, $23.00

The Root Cellar is one of the greatest of all inventions. High humidity and low—but not freezing—temperatures are key. Keep out rodents. Soil or gravel floor. Our small (8x12') root cellar holds over 40 bushels of apples, carrots, beets, potatoes, cabbages, cider, and more. Two levels of 20" shelves line either side of the door, wide enough for bushel boxes to fit side by side. Concrete and stone walls, 8" thick, were laid up with the "Nearing form" method and a 6" thick reinforced concrete ceiling. An inner and an outer door set three feet apart with an "air lock" between. Doors should be wide enough to admit a wheelbarrow and a rolling cider barrel. We leave the doors open on fall nights to bring the temperature down rapidly. A root cellar can also be incorporated into a new or existing basement. For detailed information, see *Root Cellaring* by Mike and Nancy Bubel, available in the Organic Growers Supply section of the Fedco Seeds catalog.

We do not have separate rooms for potatoes and apples. We also do not store items in sand, leaves, etc. Everything goes into bushel boxes *as is*. As long as humidity is high and temperatures low, your goods will do fine. We periodically go through and throw out any rotting produce. Using a root cellar, we're able to eat our home-grown produce until late spring and beyond. I've eaten apples on July 4th! They looked pretty good; tasted kind of mushy though.



St. Edmunds Russet Early Fall. First discovered in the orchard of a Richard Harvey, Bury St. Edmunds, England, about 1870. Received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society, October 6, 1875. Also called St. Edmunds, St. Edmund's Pippin and Early Golden Russet. Extremely high-quality late-September dessert fruit. Medium-sized roundish-conic fruit is similar in shape to Golden Russet but with a much lighter uniform yellowy-tan coloring. The crisp fine-textured creamy-white-yellowish juicy crisp aromatic flesh has a sweet, subacid pear-like flavor. Always one of the most popular apples at our Common Ground Fair taste tests. Makes good cider. The earliest russet to ripen in central Maine every year. Bruises easily. Not a keeper. Blooms early mid-season. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

0862 St. Edmunds Russet, $23.00

Trailman Summer. Trail x Osman. Beaverlodge Research Farm, Alberta, Canada, 1973. Egg-sized and -shaped crabapple. A personal favorite. Wonderfully flavored: spicy, sweet, exceptionally crisp and crunchy golden-yellow flesh. Visitors who try it here in our orchard usually fall in love instantly. Some have called it the best summer apple they have ever tasted. Small clear-yellow fruit has a porcelain finish, a white bloom and sometimes a brownish-red blush. Ripens about August 20 in central Maine and hangs on the tree for two weeks without softening. Precocious annually productive moderately vigorous somewhat drooping spreading tree. Exceedingly hardy, possibly to Zone 2. Fully hardy in Fairbanks, AK. Might be tasteless south of about Zone 4. Blooms early. Z2-4. **ME Grown.**

1054 Trailman, $23.00

Wealthy Fall. Cherry crab seedling. Excelsior, MN, 1860. A Maine native of sorts, the seed having come from Bangor. Superb all-purpose fall apple, one of the most famous of all hardy varieties. With its perfect texture and complex flavors, Wealthy is considered to be one of *the* best apples. I agree. Our old friend, long-time orchardist Francis Fenton, believes Wealthy—not McIntosh—deserves to be the favorite commercial apple of northern New England. The trees his father planted in Mercer 103 years ago are still going strong. Round-oblate medium-sized fruit is pale greenish-yellow streaked with carmine. About as firm as McIntosh. Tender very juicy sweet subacid flesh is white, often stained red. Good eating and even better cooking. Wonderful pies! Good acid source for fermented cider. Ripens over a long period. Productive moderately vigorous long-lived small to medium-sized tree. Blooms early. Z3-4. **ME Grown.**

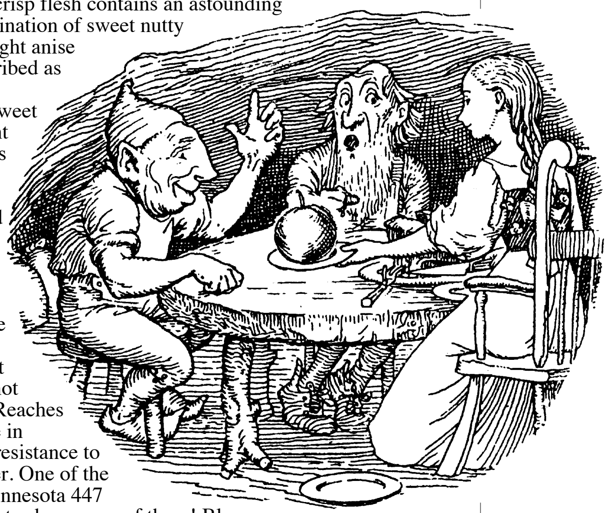
1130 Wealthy, $23.00

Spigold Fall-Winter. NYE6 (Red Spy x Golden Delicious). NY Stn, 1962. Very large (even huge) juicy sweet richly flavored roundish ribbed fruit, mostly covered with faint red stripes over a light green ground color. Pure white crisp fine-textured flesh. Outstanding modern dessert variety, also excellent for cooking. Originally released as a Northern Spy replacement for the processing industry at a time when the demand for Northern Spy was high but the variety was no longer being planted. Spigold itself never really caught on with commercial growers although it can be found occasionally. However it's widely considered to be an all-purpose backyard apple for the connoisseur. Lacks in productivity and has a biennial tendency. Strong upright grower requires training early on to develop good limb structure. Ripens a week before Northern Spy and keeps until mid-winter. Triploid; sterile pollen. Blooms late-season. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

0936 Spigold, $23.00

Sweet 16 Early Fall. MN 1630 (MN447 x Northern Spy) U Minn, 1979. Whenever anyone eats a Sweet 16 for the first time, you know they will be surprised. Fine-textured crisp flesh contains an astounding unusually complex combination of sweet nutty and spicy flavors with slight anise essence, sometimes described as cherry, vanilla or even bourbon. I always love Sweet 16 season. Truly excellent fresh eating, although it is too sweet for some palates. Round-conic bronze-red medium-sized fruit, striped and washed with rose-red. Annual bearer if thinned. Very hardy moderate-sized vigorous vase-shaped tree grows upright with willowy branches that get loaded with fruit but do not break. Grower-friendly. Reaches its best flavor and texture in northern districts. Some resistance to scab. Keeps till midwinter. One of the wonderful progeny of Minnesota 447 (Frostbite). We hope to introduce more of them! Blooms mid to late season. Z3-6. **ME Grown.**

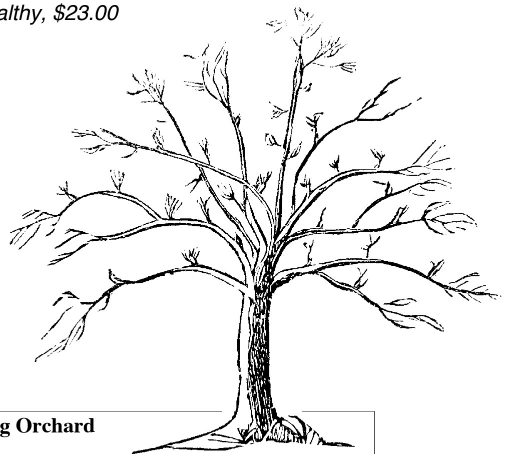
1017 Sweet Sixteen, $23.00



Making pear sauce and applesauce in the oven

Tom Vigue learned from an old-timer how to make syrupy fruit sauces and butters by roasting the fruit. We love this recipe. It requires no sugar, spices, cream or ice cream.

Fill a large (or huge) roasting pan with whole pears or apples with only the stems removed, as long as the fruit is of nice quality and doesn't need more trimming. Roast at approximately 350° for a couple of hours, checking occasionally to mash down any fruit before it scorches. After two hours or more, when fruit is soft, process through a food mill to remove skins and cores. At that point you will have a sauce. Return sauce to the oven and roast for a few more hours, depending on how concentrated you want it. A very concentrated sweet fruit butter eventually results without ever burning the bottom of the pan. Serve "as is" for dessert.



Young Orchard

These trees came to stay.
Planted at intervals of
Thirty feet each way,

Each one stands alone
Where it is to live and die.
Still, when they have grown

To full size, these trees
Will blend their crowns, and hum with
Mediating bees.

Meanwhile, see how they
Rise against their rootedness
On a gusty day,

Nodding one and all
To one another, as they
Rise again and fall,

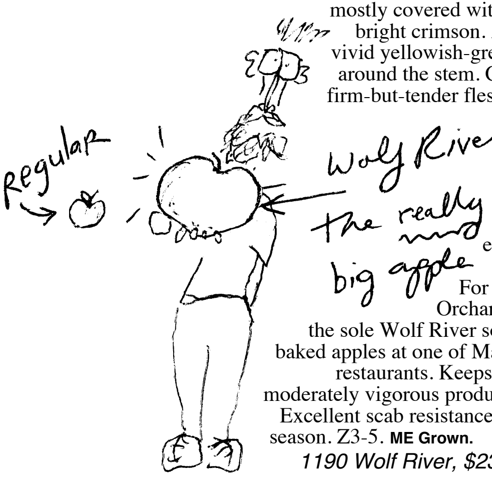
Swept by flutterings
So that they appear a great
Consort of sweet strings.

Richard Wilbur (reprinted with permission)

Winekist Summer. Unknown parentage. Morris Towle introduction, Winthrop, ME, 20th c. A very high-quality red-fleshed all-purpose fruit. Skin is wine red with areas and stripes of darker red and very small white dots; the overall effect is dark red by mid July. Very juicy coarse firm flesh is almost solid beet red: a real eye popper! Ripens about September 10 in central Maine. Medium-small fruit is quite good for fresh eating and a great addition to cider or sauce. Leaves are tomentose (soft and woolly) and have a dark reddish cast to them. Blossoms are light pink. Wood, when you cut into it, is pink. Tree is a natural semi-dwarf. Developed by the orchardist and variety collector Morris Towle (1911-1993). Saved for posterity by orchardist and collector Earland Goodhue of Sidney. Bears young and annually. Blooms midseason. In very short supply; order early. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

1162 Winekist, $23.00

Wolf River Fall. Alexander seedling. Near Wolf River, WI, 1875. Perhaps the most famous old-time apple in Maine, likely due to its catchy name and its extremely large—even huge—round-oblate fruit. Pale yellow-green skin mostly covered with pink, deep red and bright crimson. Almost always has a vivid yellowish-greenish russety splash around the stem. Creamy-white coarse firm-but-tender flesh. Aromatic subacid flavor is very good for cooking. Makes an excellent baked apple and a decent pie. Not much good for fresh eating, but particularly tasty when dried. For generations, Perkins Orchard in Monmouth was the sole Wolf River source for the famous baked apples at one of Manhattan's most elite restaurants. Keeps until late fall. Large moderately vigorous productive spreading tree. Excellent scab resistance. Blooms mid to late season. Z3-5. **ME Grown.**



1190 Wolf River, $23.00

Yellow Transparent Summer. Imported from Russia, 1870. Along with Red Astrichan, the classic northern New England summer apple. As ubiquitous as Duchess in Aroostook County. Heavy annual cropper of exceptionally early apples, some years in central Maine as early as the first week of August. Presumably called 'Transparent' because you practically see through the clear light yellow smooth waxy tender skin. White juicy sweetly subacid flesh. The soft ripe fruit makes a magnificent purée-type applesauce. You can leave the food mill on the shelf. Can be good fresh eating, but catch them when they're ripe because they don't keep more than a few days. Best about a day on the green side. Moderately vigorous medium-to-small upcurving tree with yellowish bark and foliage. Blooms midseason. Z3-5.

1214 Yellow Transparent, $23.00

Scything the Orchard

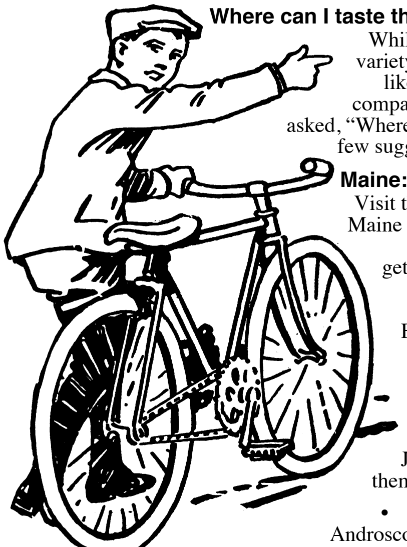
I carefully open up a swath along the road's edge,
pausing to toss aside the stones thrown into the grass by the snowplow.
The thatch is too thick to swing freely,
but I slice it away, a blade's width at a time.
I'd like to be barefoot,
feeling the stubble with each step,
but there's poison ivy near the plums,
more in the ditch by the Black Oxford.
This mowing will open up the orchard again;
the next may keep the poison ivy at bay.

I pause to sharpen, using short strokes of the whetstone.
The quiet of no engine.
First veery calls from the pines; nighthawk flies above.

As I mow, my breathing slows to match my pace.
Twice I miss a grass snake, the blade riding over its back.
The loudest sounds are the ringing each time
I find another stone with my backswing,
and the zip as grass separates from roots.
It feels like shearing with blades,
as the whipping strokes roll back the wool
to reveal the ewe beneath.

At evening's end I gather the grass, green and thatch both,
using the hay rake my father made, and pile it deep
round each tree for mulch.
A sprinkling of apple petals coats the new-mown grass.

Russell Libby, Mt Vernon, ME, from *Balance: A Late Pastoral*
(reprinted with permission)



Where can I taste that apple?

While we pride ourselves with our variety descriptions, there's nothing like the real thing. No words can compare to the taste. Frequently I'm asked, "Where can I taste a ….?" Here are a few suggestions.

Maine:

Visit the orchards near you. Call the Maine Dept of Ag at (207) 287-3491 or visit them online at getrealmaine.com for a complete list of the orchards in Maine. Many have unusual varieties. Even one or two rare finds can be worth the trip. Below are a few orchards with wonderful collections. I'm sure there are others. Don't be frustrated if you call and reach no one. Just go. By September most of them are open 6 or 7 days a week.

- Ricker Hill Orchards, Turner, Androscoggin County (207) 225-5552, www.rickerhill.com. Organic apples and more. Collection of young heirlooms, over 15 varieties, includes much of the Fedco list.
- Sweetser's Apple Barrel and Orchards, Cumberland Center, Cumberland County (207) 829-3074, www.maineapple.com. A great collection of 39 old and new varieties. Their pride and joy is an ancient Rolfe tree. Don't miss it.
- Bailey's Orchard, Whitefield, Lincoln County (207) 549-7680. One of the largest collections of old varieties in the state. Pears, plums and crabapples, too.
- Lakeside Orchards, Manchester, Kennebec County (207) 622-2479, www.lakesideorchards.com. Organic apples and a good collection of mostly new varieties.
- Rollins Orchard, Garland, Penobscot County (207) 924-3504. A very good collection of over 20 unusual old varieties. Plums and pears, too.
- Sandy River Orchard, Mercer, Somerset County (207) 587-2563, sandyriverapples.com. Established in 1852 by the Fenton family. A huge collection of over 140 varieties, many old and unusual.
- The Apple Farm, Fairfield, Somerset County (207) 453-7656. A great collection of unusual old and new varieties.
- Cayford Orchards, Skowhegan, Somerset County (207) 474-5200. 57 varieties of tree fruit on a sixth-generation family farm.
- Sewall's Orchard, Lincolnville, Waldo County (207) 763-3956, www.sewallsorchard.com. Organic apples including some of the first disease-resistant releases.
- Dole's Orchard, Limington, York County (207) 793-4409, www.dolesorchard.com. Mix of old and new. They have two un-named varieties crossed by the late Maine plant breeder Russell Bailey. Both are extremely rare, if not unique.

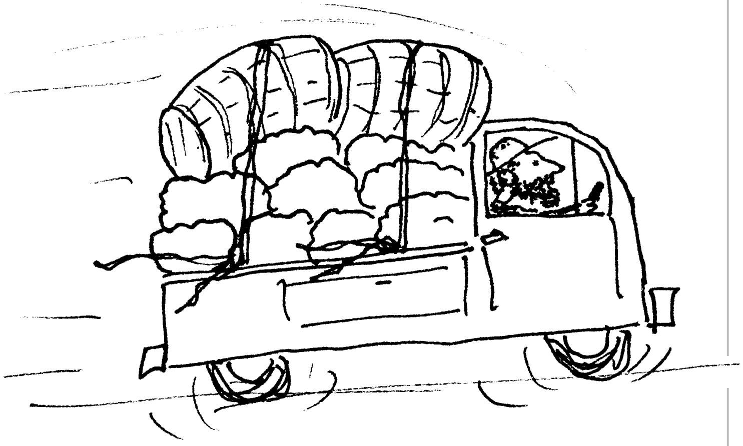
Other States:

I know a few orchards with good collections outside of Maine. If you know of any we should list, please let us know. An online search could direct you to an orchard nearby.

- Nashoba Valley Winery, Bolton, MA. (978) 779-5521, www.nashobawinery.com. A large collection of old and new varieties.
- Tower Hill Botanic Garden, Boylston, MA (508) 869-6111, www.towerhillbg.org. The best collection of historic varieties in New England. At last count 119, all labeled in an arboretum-type setting. A great place to study the fruit. Usually for sale at a special event over Columbus Day weekend. Call ahead.
- Hutchins Farm, Concord, MA (978) 369-2480. Nice collection of old and mostly newer varieties.
- Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, MA (508) 347-3362, www.osv.org. Apple days: October 2–3, 2010.
- Gould Hill Orchard, Contoocook, NH (603) 746-3811, gouldhill.com. Large collection of new and old varieties.
- Poverty Lane Orchards, Lebanon, NH (603) 448-1511, www.povertylaneorchards.com. Likely the best collection of unusual dessert apples in New England. One of the largest collection of cider apples in the U.S. They have all the cider varieties we sell.
- Alyson's Orchard, Walpole, NH (603) 756-9090, alysonsorchard.com. Although I've never been there, I've heard they have an extensive collection.
- Scott Farm, Dummerston, VT (802) 254-6868, scottfarmvermont.com. Large collection of old and new varieties.

Cider Apples

Early American colonists quickly discovered that barley did not grow well in New England, so fermented cider became the home-grown drink that replaced beer. Cider orchards composed of nameless seedling apples sprang up everywhere and the local cider press became a fixture of every community large, small or tiny. Americans were less discriminating than Europeans about their cider apples. Seedling apples are still referred to as 'cider apples' by old-timers in central Maine. True, a small number of varieties, such as Golden Russet and Hewe's Crab, gained recognition as premier cider fruit, but in England, France and even Spain, dozens of traditional named cider apples can still be found today.



These are NOT for fresh eating; in fact, most taste terrible. Nor are they suitable for sweet (unfermented) cider, although some might add character to a sweet cider blend. However, they all possess qualities that make them very desirable for fermented cider production, and fermented cider is what we mean by 'cider.'

The National Fruit and Cider Institute in Long Ashton, England, evaluated about 2000 cider varieties, classifying them into four categories: **sharp** (low in tannins, high in acid), **sweet** (little or no tannin, low acid), **bittersharp** (high in tannins and high acid), and **bittersweet** (high tannins and sugar, low acid, astringent, said to make the highest quality cider). **Tannin** denotes naturally occurring compounds whose bitter astringency gives cider rounded full flavor, body, and golden color. The Cider Institute also applied the term **vintage** to those varieties that possess the perfect qualities for cider.

Bittersweets don't contain enough acid to make quality single-variety ciders. Cider needs a sharp apple to provide some acid. Cidermakers blend the bittersweets with bittersharps or high-acid dessert apples. Among *the* most highly praised dessert apples with adequate acid levels for blending are Golden Russet, Esopus Spitzenburg, Roxbury Russet, Ashmead's Kernel, Wickson, Golden Delicious and Wealthy. Cider makers also tend to use what they have at hand: many other dessert apples—or even wild seedling fruit—may have plenty of acid to use in blends.

A well-planned cider orchard includes several varieties of each season, ripening in a progression through the fall. (It does no good to have an early bittersweet if none of your other varieties will be ripe until late October.)

Cider enthusiasts are growing many vintage apples that have been imported to the U.S. in recent years. In response to this renaissance, we offer some of the best varieties. Our thanks to Steve Wood of Poverty Lane Orchards and Farnum Hill Cider in Lebanon, NH, for providing us with piles of scionwood and ongoing advice for this project. Some cider apples are in short supply. If you plan to order more than a few trees and would like to discuss availability, call or send us an email. If necessary we can custom-graft larger quantities of any of these varieties.

We recommend two books on cider making: *Cider Hard and Sweet* by Ben Watson and *Cider: Making Using and Enjoying Sweet and Hard Cider* by Annie Proulx and Lew Nichols.

All cider apples are on standard (Antanovka) hardy seedling rootstock. (We provide trees between 3 and 6' tall.)

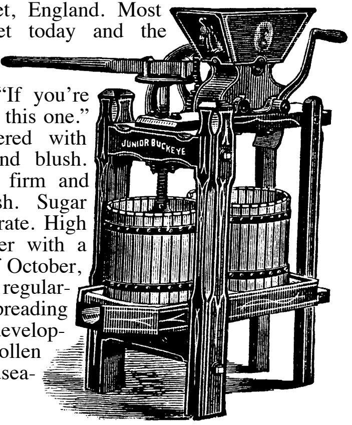
Cider Apple Collection A package of seven trees to begin your cider orchard. Our choice of two sharps or bittersharps and five bittersweets for each collection. The seven individually labeled trees will include at least six different varieties, perhaps including some not listed here. **ME Grown.**

1270 Cider Apple Collection, bundle of 7, $135.00

Ashton Bitter Early Fall. Full bittersweet. Dabinett x Stoke Red. Long Ashton, England, 1947. Originally introduced by GT Spinks, Long Ashton's plant breeder. Resurrected from an old trial orchard and planted extensively in recent years. Medium-sized round opaque-orange-yellow fruit, blushed and striped with rich red. Very juicy and very astringent. A mix of half Ashtons and half a blend of Golden Russet, Nodhead, Stark and Golden Delicious produced a really nice clear amber dry tasty ever so slightly bitter cider in our 2005-6 trials. I was impressed. Ripens in early fall but we pressed in late October and the fruit was fine. Blooms midseason. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

1273 Ashton Bitter, $23.00

Dabinett Late Fall. Medium bittersweet. Probably a seedling of Chisel Jersey, Middle Lambrook, Somerset, England. Most popular cider variety in Somerset today and the mainstay of Poverty Lane's cider orchard. At the MOFGA cider workshop, Steve Woods told us, "If you're going to plant one bittersweet, plant this one." Medium-sized roundish fruit covered with sooty brownish brick-red stripes and blush. Looks rotten even when perfectly firm and ripe. Dense astringent juicy flesh. Sugar content fair and fermentation moderate. High quality well-balanced low-acid cider with a soft-tasting tannin. Pick last week of October, blend with other late varieties. Crops regularly. Grower-friendly tree with a spreading drooping habit, may require help in developing a strong central leader. Not pollen compatible with Chisel Jersey. Midseason bloomer. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**



1285 Dabinett, $23.00

Foxwhelp Fall. Bittersharp. Most sources say that the famous original 400-year-old Foxwhelp of yore has long disappeared from both sides of the Atlantic. No one seems to know the origin of this "new" Foxwhelp that some refer to as "Fauxwhelp." Some think it might be a renegade rootstock. There is disagreement about its worth in the cider barrel. While some consider it to be a valuable bittersharp, others say it should be relegated to the pie pan. (We tried it and it does make a very passable pie.) The distinctly ribbed large fruit is as big as a good-sized Cortland. Blocky-roundish shape with a chalky-greenish-yellow skin, light pink-red stripes and some blush. Very juicy and tart. Makes for surprisingly decent fresh eating. Blend it in the barrel with the fall bittersweets. Considered moderately vigorous and a good cropper. High specific gravity. Early-season bloomer. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

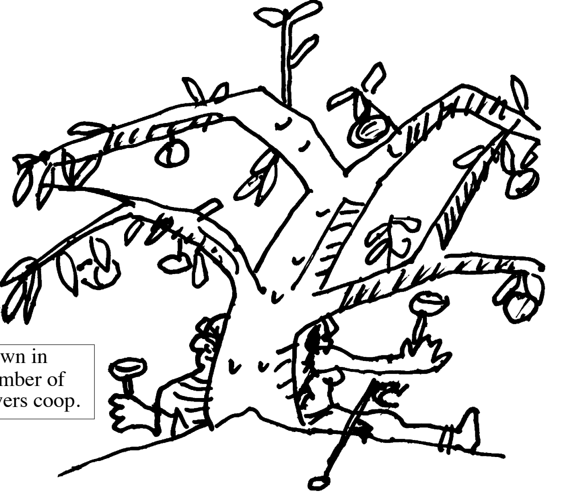
1293 Foxwhelp, $23.00

Harrison Mid-Late Fall. Unknown parentage. Essex county, New Jersey, probably before 1800. Also called **Long Stem**. One of the most renowned American cider apples from the first great period of domestic cider making. (We're hoping this will become the second.) Praised in all the classic 19th-century fruit books. Medium-small somewhat oval yellow-skinned fruit with many small black dots and a very long stem. Rich firm dry yellow flesh. According to Coxe, it makes a "high coloured, rich, and sweet cider of great strength, commanding a high price in New-York, frequently ten dollars and upwards per barrell…" Vigorous productive tree. Now on trial here in central Maine; its hardiness is as yet untested. Z5-8(?) In short supply. **ME Grown.**

1297 Harrison, $23.00

Hewe's Virginia Crab Fall. Uncertain origin, possibly a seedling of *M. coronaria* var. *angustifolia*. Probably Virginia about 1700. Also called Hewe's Crab or Virginia Crab. Perhaps the most prized of all American cider apples. So important was the apple to cider-making that in his 1817 *A View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees*, William Coxe devoted an entire chapter to making cider with Hewe's. The red-skinned white-spotted fruit is small, round, juicy, tough, astringent and acidic. According to AJ Downing in 1848, Hewe's "makes a very high flavoured high dry cider, which, by connoisseurs, is thought unsurpassed in flavour by any other." Coxe recommends making single-variety cider from the first pressing, then adding the once-pressed pomace to other cider apples and pressing it again for a second blended batch. Be aware that the apples are small. If you intend to produce single-variety cider, you may want to grow several trees! Very productive small tree. Quite hardy despite its name. Long ago used as a rootstock even as far north as Maine. Long midseason bloomer. Z4-8. **ME Grown.**

1300 Hewe's Virginia Crab, $23.00



ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop.

Kingston Black Fall. Bittersharp. Unknown parentage. Somerset, England, early 19th c. High in tannin and high in acidity. Produces full-bodied vintage cider with a nice blend of acid, tannins and sugar. Ferment it alone or in a blend. One of the few varieties which makes a high-quality *single variety* hard cider. We've become fans of Farnum Hill's tasty Kingston Black varietal. Medium-sized conical beautiful rich red fruit, mottled with red russet and deeper shades of maroon (but not black!). Fairly decent fresh eating. The tree is a reliable bearer, but is gangly and needs careful pruning. Blooms midseason. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

1301 Kingston Black, $23.00

Major Early Fall. Full bittersweet. Probably originated in central Somerset County, England, before 1900. Medium-sized somewhat attractive pinkish-red bulging-conic fruit with an obscure striped overlay. Skin has a weird sticky feeling when it's ripe. The flesh is soft, juicy and bitter. Recommended for combining with other early varieties. Vigorous tree with a good central leader and a spreading branching habit. I've heard varying reports from growers, both that it is precocious and slow to bear. Scab resistant. Midseason bloomer. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

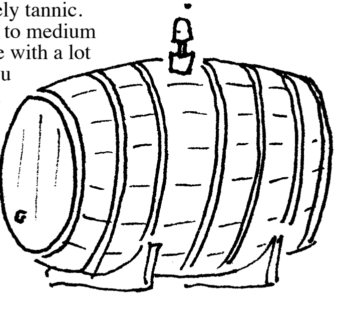
1309 Major, $23.00

Reine de Pomme Fall. Strong bittersweet. Possibly Normandy, France, before 1920. One of the late Terry Maloney's favorite cider apples. After hearing about the apple a couple of years ago from aspiring cider-maker Cassie Tharinger, I wrote to Terry to request grafting wood. He generously provided us with wood and wrote to me, "I think the Reine de Pomme has the most powerful and unique taste in a cider of any of the apples we grow. It's a true spitter though. It does ok around here, with a tendency towards biennial bearing (although a neighbor planted some for us and seems to have a steady crop) and an upward growth habit." The Maloney's West County Cider website says, "As a cider it has a deep, dark-fruit, honeyed taste. We blended it with our Dabinett to round out the tannins, and Redfield to add bright fruit and to balance the bitter-sweets. Though blended, Reine de Pomme leads the taste, and the Dabinet and Redfield fall in nicely as supports. It is the fullest-bodied cider we have made. Alcohol 5.7%" On trial here now in central Maine. Z4-7. **ME Grown.**

1323 Reine de Pomme, $23.00

Yarlington Mill Fall. Medium bittersweet. Yarlington, near North Cadbury, Somerset, England, 1898. Once common in farm orchards of central Somerset. Steve Wood's other favorite bittersweet. Medium-sized yellow conical fruit with a pinkish blush and over-spreading darker red stripes. Considered an all-round excellent variety: reliable, productive and adaptable to varying conditions. Rich brown low-acid mild lovely aromatic fruity cider, not aggressively tannic. Above-average sugar content. Slow to medium fermentation. Somewhat gangly tree with a lot of blind (non-productive) wood. You may need to head back the leader in early years to encourage strong laterals. Midseason bloomer. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

1337 Yarlington Mill, $23.00



Scionwood

We offer scionwood from a wide selection of fruit trees including many listed in this catalog. Price is $3.00 per stick (about 8") plus shipping. To order scionwood or rootstock for early shipment, send us a SASE requesting a scionwood order form or download it from the Fedco Trees website. Deadline for ordering scionwood is February 25, 2011. We will ship around March 24.

Hardy Rootstocks

We consider these to be some of the best rootstocks for home or commercial use. Any of these produces fruit suitable for wildlife without grafting. For rootstocks not listed, or for larger calipers or larger quantities, please write for information. We also offer grafting supplies in the Organic Growers Supply section of the Seed catalog or online at **www.fedcoseeds.com**.

You may order rootstock to be shipped around March 25 by using the scionwood order form, obtained by requesting it with a SASE or downloading it from our website. Rootstock ordered on the regular order form in this catalog will be shipped with the rest of the Tree order in April.

Please join us Sunday, March 27, 2011, at the Maine Tree Crop Alliance annual scionwood exchange and grafting workshop in the exhibition hall of MOFGA's Common Ground in Unity. MOFGA also offers a full range of organic orcharding classes; see the MOFGA website (www.mofga.org) for details.

***Malus* 'Antanovka'** (Apple) Hardy Russian seedling rootstock for standard-sized apple trees. Z3. ($^{1}/_{4}$" caliper)

1350 Malus Antanovka, bundle of 10, $19.00

***Malus* EMLA 26** (Apple) Produces a tree about half the size of a standard tree, in between the size of M9 and M7. Appears to be hardier than M7, producing better quality fruit. Adaptable to all but poorly drained soils, not as sensitive to mineral deficiencies as some rootstocks. Staking recommended in exposed locations. Z5, maybe 4. ($^{1}/_{4}$" caliper)

1370 Malus EMLA 26, bundle of 10, $19.00

Prunus americana (Plum) Seedling rootstock for American, Japanese or hybrid plums. Also recommended for grafting peaches. Seedling plum produces very decent 1" fruit without grafting. The best pollinator for hybrid plums. (See explanation in plum section on page 19.) Z3. ($^{1}/_{4}$" caliper)

1384 Prunus americana, bundle of 10, $19.00

***Prunus avium* 'Mazzard'** (Cherry) The rootstock we use for grafting sweet and pie cherries. Shallow spreading root system. Longer lived than Maheleb though not as hardy. Does not do well in heavy poorly drained soils. Z4/5. ($^{1}/_{4}$" caliper)

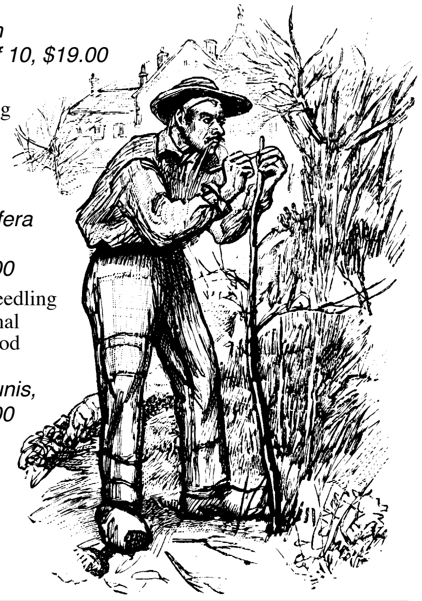
1387 Prunus avium Mazzard, bundle of 10, $19.00

***Prunus cerasifera* 'Myrobalan'** (Plum) Seedling rootstock for European-type plums. Not recommended for American or hybrid plums. Z4. ($^{1}/_{4}$" caliper)

1388 Prunus cerisifera Myrobalan, bundle of 10, $19.00

Pyrus communis (Pear) Seedling rootstock for pears. Exceptional resistance to pear decline. Good uniformity. Z4. ($^{1}/_{4}$" caliper)

1400 Pyrus communis, bundle of 10, $19.00



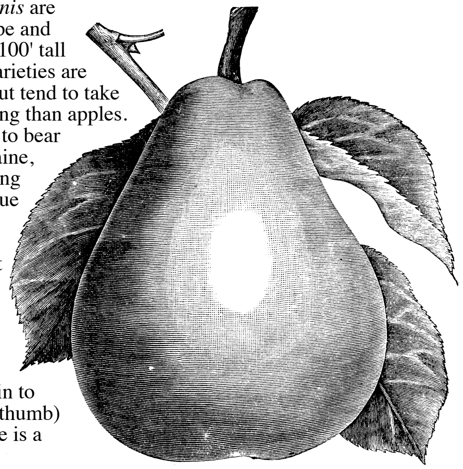
ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop.

Grafting Wax

These days most grafters use synthetic products in lieu of grafting wax. They tend to be easy to apply and fairly inexpensive. Some, however, want to use the real thing. Eric Johnsen brought some homemade grafting wax to the scion exchange two years ago. Here's his recipe:

2 cups beeswax
2 cups pine pitch
1$^{1}/_{2}$ cups raw linseed oil

Melt all ingredients in an old pot. Heat and stir with a stick or an old wooden spoon until all ingredients blend thoroughly. Then, pour into aluminum pie tins. Let cool and harden. To use, wet hands before handling wax to prevent sticking. Slice wax with a knife, shape with fingers, and mold onto grafting site.



Pears *Pyrus communis* are native to temperate Europe and Asia and can grow up to 100' tall in the wild. Many pear varieties are hardy in New England, but tend to take longer to come into bearing than apples. Further south, pears tend to bear annually. However in Maine, where they are approaching their northern limit and due perhaps to our harsher climate, pears tend to bear biennially. Pick fruit when green and ripen it on the shelf. Or, for optimal eating, try Ed Fackler's method: "…when fruits exhibit slight color changes, begin to test pressure (using your thumb) near the stem. When there is a slight 'give,' pick all the fruit, store at or near 35° for 7 or more days. Then remove them as needed, allow them to sit at room temps for 2-4 days which allows them to ripen to peak flavor."

Pear blossoms are less attractive to bees than apple blossoms, so pears should be planted closer together to ensure pollination. Although some pears appear to be self-pollinating, **we recommend a second variety for pollination**. Bloom dates for all varieties are similar. Plant pear trees 15-20' apart. (3^1/2-6' trees)

Bartlett Late Summer. (Williams' Bon Chrétien) Seedling found in Aldermaston, England. Introduced to the U.S. in the late 1700s. Most widely planted and well known of all pears, accounting for 75% of the U.S. commercial crop. Adaptable to many climates and soils. Large yellow classic oblong obtuse-pyriform fruit; very good quality. Full reliable annual crops. Large vigorous easy-to-grow long-lived tree bears young. I used to think you couldn't grow Bartlett in central Maine, but I've changed my mind over the past few years. Now I recommend it as a good choice south of Bangor. Susceptible to fire blight, though that won't be up here until global warming catches up with us. Will not pollinate Seckel. Z4/5. **ME Grown.**

1461 Bartlett, $23.00

Bosc Fall. Seedling in Lourain, Belgium, 1807. Also called **Beurre Bosc**. Oblong acute pyriform, or large and long-necked; dark rich yellow covered with cinnamon-brown russet. Distinctive sweet rich spicy buttery flavor. Melting juicy tender white flesh has smooth texture and a pleasing aroma. Somewhat gritty around the core. Good pollinator. Large vigorous upright spreading tree bears huge crops annually. A longtime favorite throughout central Maine. Z4. **ME Grown.**

1474 Bosc, $23.00

Comptesse Clara Frijs Late Summer. Denmark, 19th c. Very old delectable dessert pear, first described in 1858 by JA Bentzien in the Danish garden journal *Dansk Haugetidende* and thought to be from the village of Skensved. High-quality dessert pear. Medium-sized yellowy-green oblong obovate pyriform rather thick-skinned fruit sometimes with a very slight pink blush—more like a spot of rouge. The buttery aromatic flesh is firm but not crisp with no grit cells. Juicy but not dripping. You can eat it in the car. You can eat it right down to nothing. Keeps for a month. Solid rugged hardy tree. Many thanks to Jim Ozzello for sending us an article on Clara Frijs. Now we have a clearer picture of its origins. Jim rates it in the top two of the 22 varieties he grows in Wisconsin. (I don't remember the other!) Z4. **ME Grown.**

1496 Comptesse Clara Frijs, $23.00

Luscious Early Fall. (SD E31 x Ewart) SD State U, 1967. One of the few recent pear introductions that deserves a place in the home orchard. Produces annual crops of delicious medium-sized oblong obovate pyriform fruit. Bears so heavily that it's apt to break branches. The soft fine extra-juicy off-white flesh is sweet and flavorful with almost no grit cells. Thin yellowish skin is covered with small tan dots. Anecdotal evidence suggests that it may crop best when grown near Bartlett or one of the Asian pears. Although some literature warns that Luscious itself is a poor pollinator, I'm happy to have it at our place. Z3. **ME Grown.**

1547 Luscious, $23.00

Nova Late Summer. Hammond, NY. Discovered and introduced by Bill MacKentley of St Lawrence Nurseries, Potsdam, NY. Large yellow roundish dessert pear with melting juicy flesh. Chris Blanchard's favorite pear. For decades he and Liz Lauer have been trialing a wide assortment of pears a few hours north of here in Penobscot County. He described it to me as "large with smooth creamy texture and a thin skin. Wonderful dessert pear. Also the best canning of our 12–14 varieties." Holds its shape in the jar. Very hardy, though from our trials in northern Aroostook County, not as hardy as Patten or Stacyville. Appears to be fireblight and scab free. Z3. **ME Grown.**

1572 Nova, $23.00

Pownal Early Fall. Uncertain origin. A few years ago Fred Fauver of Pownal contacted me about a number of pear trees he had discovered in the greater Portland area, one of which was this locally famous very large old tree in Pownal at the home of Bill Ginn and June Lacombe. June wrote to us that the tree produces, "an abundant crop of large sweet juicy fruit. It is thick skinned and must be eaten when it first 'dents' with your thumb while the skin is still green. At that point, it is tender, fragrant and luscious. We have collected pear recipes for years to use the prolific produce from this ancient tree and fattened our homegrown turkeys on the excess." Bill added that "we always called it a Bartlett" and that the tree was "probably planted sometime around the 1850s, as part of a kitchen orchard when the current farmhouse was built. Last fall, two octogenarian ladies arrived at our door. They lived in a nearby farm nearly 75 years ago. The first question they asked was 'is that old pear tree still around?'" Probably not Bartlett though it is similarly shaped. Z 4-5. **ME Grown.**

1584 Pownal , $23.00

Red Clapp Favorite Late Summer. Bud mutation of Clapp Favorite discovered in 1939 in South Haven, Michigan, by Adrian Kalle. Stark Bros Nursery introduction, Louisiana, MO, 1956. Also called Kalle or Starkrimson. Entirely red skin but otherwise resembles Clapp Favorite. Medium-large round-bodied fruit with a short neck. Obovate ovate slightly obtuse pyriform! Medium-firm fine-textured with granular center, very juicy melting sweet fruit with that absolutely perfect pear flavor for fresh eating. The University of Maine's Highmoor Farm has a small collection of pear trees including this one. When I wrote to them about the trees, Pat McManus replied, "Red Clapp's is a really good one, it keeps a long time if picked right and put into storage." Z4. **ME Grown.**

1586 Red Clapp Favorite, $23.00

Rogue Red Late Fall. Comice x (Seckel x Farmindale seedling #122). Bred by FC Reimer, E Degman and V Quackenbush, Southern OR Exp. Stn, Medford, OR. Oregon State intro, 1969. Very sweet high-quality late-ripening dessert pear with buttery cream-colored flesh and very few grit cells. The fruit is large Seckel-shaped (obovate), mostly red-blushed and partially russeted. Vigorous upright, annual bearing, moderately productive tree. Shows tolerance to fireblight; resistant to pear scab. Harvest about the time of Bosc. Said to be a very good winter keeper but we have yet to trial it. Sometimes incorrectly referred to as *Rouge* Red. Probably hardy to Z4. **ME Grown.**

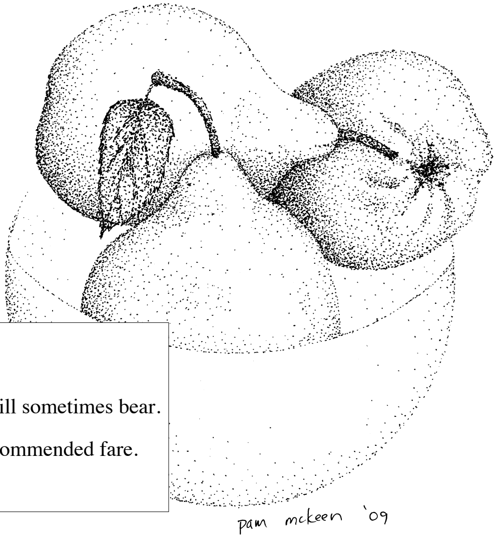
1591 Rogue Red, $23.00

Seckel Late Summer. Seedling near Philadelphia, PA, early 1800s. Sometimes called **Sugar Pear**. Usually considered the best-flavored of all pears; even the skin is delicious. Small obovate fruit is yellowish-brown russeted with slight red blush. Juicy, spicy, distinctive and aromatic. Eat ripe off the tree or pick firm and ripen later. We use Seckels to make our baked "applesauce." It's wonderful. Very productive annual-bearing large tree, easy to grow. *The* most reliably bearing fruit tree I have. Scab and fireblight resistant. Will not pollinate Bartlett. Z4. **ME Grown.**

1602 Seckel, $23.00

Stacyville Late Summer. Unknown origin. Stacyville, ME. Medium-sized obovate obtuse-pyriform pears are light yellow with a beautiful orange to greyish-red blush. The sweet fruit has a delicious citrusy aftertaste. My tree began producing only a few years after planting. Now at age 17, it produces large crops of fruit annually. Many years ago friends told me about the pear and insisted that I make the trip to Stacyville in southern Aroostook County. When I finally saw it myself, I thought that the 50' tall vase-shaped tree was an elm. That tree, held together with cables, was extremely old but still bearing huge crops. Appears to be self-pollinating. Disease resistant, extremely hardy and very vigorous. Does not keep for long; use them up quickly! Rare. Z3. **ME Grown.**

1615 Stacyville, $23.00



To Plant a Pair

The books declare to plant a pair
Though here and there a solitary pear will sometimes bear.
And while they do not need much care,
An oil spray when leaves are bare is recommended fare.

John Bunker

Summercrisp Midsummer. MN N33201 (Gaspard No. 5), unknown parentage. U Minn, 1986. Brought to the Minnesota Horticultural Research Station by John Gaspard in 1933. Large obovate acute-pyriform very sweet dessert and canning pear with green skin and a red blush. Ripens in August in Maine. Eat them fresh crisp, can them in quarters, and juice the rest. Precocious, annually bearing tree, medium-sized with typically conic habit. Considered the hardiest variety in the Minnesota collection. Free from fireblight. Z3.

1620 Summercrisp, $23.00

Wilder Early Summer. Discovered as a chance seedling by Charles A Green whose once-famous Green's Nursery in Rochester, NY, introduced the pear in about 1884. Likely the same as the German **Fruhbirne** (Early Pear). Medium-sized yellow Bartlett-shaped (oblong obtuse-pyriform) dessert pear with a beautiful and substantial red cheek and a peppering of small russet dots. Very fine dense buttery flesh with no grit cells. Does not ripen all at once. Pick a little green and ripen on the counter in August about the time of Yellow Transparent apples in central Maine. Eat them before they soften. Upright growth habit. Good scab resistance. Named in honor of Marshall Wilder, long-ago president of Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mass Horticultural was the most important agricultural organization of the period, before the days of Cooperative Extension and the USDA. Hardy in central Maine. Does not keep. Z4. **ME Grown.**

1654 Wilder Early, $23.00

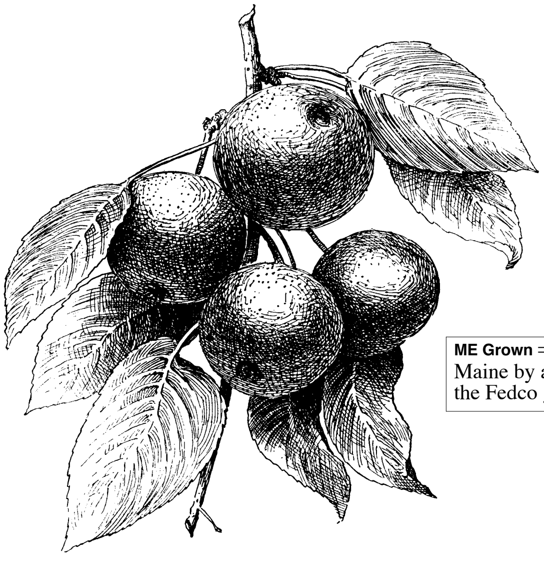
Asian Pears *Pyrus pyrifolia* have been grown in China, where there are thousands of named cultivars, for over 2000 years. Very long-lived and bearing young, they often produce extremely heavily at maturity. Asian pears differ from European pears in texture, taste and appearance: they are crisp and very juicy, sweet and mild with a nutty background, and are roundish in shape. **Although partly self-fruitful, pollinators are recommended.** The two varieties we offer will pollinate one another. Some European pears, notably Bartlett, will also act as pollinators as long as bloom times overlap. Because they set so heavily, to ensure large fruit size, thin the crop once or even twice during the first two months after bloom. Unlike European pears, they should be tree-ripened. When the seeds are black, the pears are ready to pick. They ripen in late summer and keep several weeks under refrigeration. Cultural requirements are similar to European pears. Although there have been occasional reports of Asian pears growing in Zone 4, they should be considered a Zone 5 plant. (3$^{1}/_{2}$-6' trees)

Hosui Late Summer. [Ri-14(Kikusui x Yakumo) x Yakumo] National Hort. Res. Stn. Tsukuba, Japan, 1972. Standard commercial variety. Large round-oblate long-stemmed fruit with medium-thick skin covered with glowing yellow-orange-golden brown russet and numerous light russet dots. Firm crisp fine-textured juicy mild subacid yet sweet rich-flavored white to off-white flesh is considered by some to be the best flavored of all Asian pears. Will store for a month. *Hosui* literally means 'much water.' Medium-sized very vigorous spreading productive tree has a floppy loose almost weeping growth habit. Pollinated by other Asian pears or Bartlett. Susceptible to fire blight. Z5.

1690 Hosui, $23.00

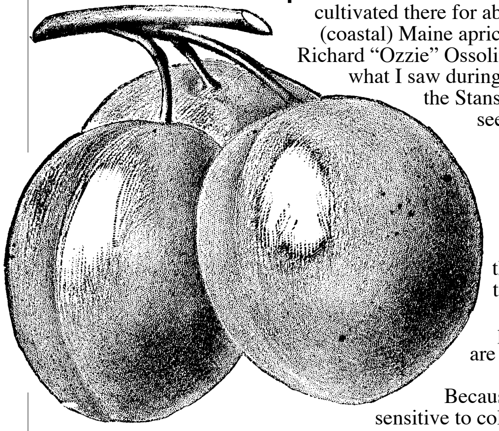
Niitaka Late Summer. Amanogawa x Imamuraaki. Japan, 1915. Large roundish orange-brown russeted fruit with sweet crisp juicy flesh. Described by "The Fruit Guys" as having "so much juice that when you eat them you will need a napkin nearby. The Niitaka pear is candy-sweet with aromatic flavors of caramel and butterscotch." Great for fresh eating and canning. Medium to low vigor, very upright, highly productive tree. Flowers are pollen-sterile but will set fruit well when cross-pollinated with most varieties. Ripens after Hosui. Stores two months. Susceptible to fire blight. Z5.

1705 Niitaka, $23.00



ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop.

Stone Fruits *Prunus* spp. are widely cultivated around the world and adaptable to most of New England. Not highly particular as to soils. **Clingstone** means the fruit's flesh clings to the pit (or stone) and a **freestone** pit drops away from the flesh.



Apricots *P. armeniaca* are native to central Asia, cultivated there for about 4000 years. Downeast (coastal) Maine apricot grower and good friend Richard "Ozzie" Ossolinski wrote recently, "from what I saw during a recent road trip through the Stans, apricot 'orchards' hardly seem necessary.…Wild trees are as prevalent there as spruces are here in Maine. Even in the most rugged mountain terrain (think Osama) apricot trees seem to have established themselves wherever a few teaspoons of soil exist near a trickle of water: really pretty amazing." The trees are only marginally adaptable to northern New England. Because their early blossoms are sensitive to cold spring weather, they are often planted with northern exposures to delay blooming. Large crops are possible, but uncommon, in Maine. The zone rating should be viewed as an approximation because much depends on your site. We are on the lookout for reports of hardy trees in Maine and other northern locations. Please let us know if you've had success.

We will have small quantities of other varieties available at the Tree Sale. Plant 15–20' apart. **Self-pollinating**. (3$^{1}/_{2}$-6' trees)

Puget Gold Summer. Originally called Cougar Gold. Chance seedling (possibly of Perfection). Discovered in Anacortes, WA, by Jean Copeland. U of WA introduction, 1987. Roundish-ovate clear yellow red-blushed fruit. Dense firm sweet deep orange-yellow freestone flesh is good to excellent fresh eating, drying or canning. Prolific. The blossoms are more frost-tolerant than those of many apricots; disease resistance is above average. Offered again with the encouragement of grower Ozzie Ossolinski: "Whereas not every PG that I have planted for clients has performed as well as those in my own orchard, I continue to recommend (and plant) it for those who are looking for a low (i.e. no) maintenance tree from which they might actually harvest some decent fruit." Ripens about September 1st at Ozzie's. Moderately vigorous spreading tree will grow to about 15x15'. Warmer Z5.

1810 Puget Gold , $23.00

Sweet Cherries *P. avium* are generally not hardy in Maine. Most grow into very large trees. We are currently testing some of the hardiest varieties and hope to have more of them available in upcoming years. **Most require a second variety for pollination.** (3$^{1}/_{2}$-6' trees)

Stella Midsummer. 2C-27-19 (Lambert x John Innes Sdlg. 2420) Canadian Dept of Ag Research Stn, Summerland, BC, 1968. The first hardy good-quality self-fertile sweet cherry. Large heart-shaped black-skinned fruit has juicy medium-firm black flesh. May be a disappointment to sweet cherry aficionados from the Northwest but could be like a dream come true for orchardists living in the warmer locales of Maine. Fruit buds are relatively tender. Upright spreading vigorous productive tree will grow to 25–30'. Self-pollinating, also pollinates other sweet cherries. Z4.

1910 Stella Sweet Cherry, $23.00

Pie Cherries *P. cerasus* are called "sour," but they're delicious enough to eat right off the tree. They fruit in early to midsummer and don't mind heavy soil. They are especially good in pies. They are generally divided into two groups: **Morello types** have dark red spherical fruit, dark juice and relatively small compact trees. **Montmorency** (or Amarelle) **types** have light red slightly flattened fruit, clear juice and medium-sized somewhat open trees.

Pie cherries are significantly hardier than sweet cherries but can be frustrating to grow. Although the trees are fully hardy in Zone 3, flower buds may be damaged in colder winters. Some growers in Maine have reported large harvests only to have their trees die unexpectedly a year or two later. We regularly hear reports of excellent crops so we know it can be done. We are currently testing several promising varieties including some local heirloom discoveries. Our hope is to find pie cherries that will be consistently healthy and productive. We are very interested in your successes and failures. If you have had experiences you think might be useful to others, please be in touch. **Pie cherries are self-pollinating, do not require another variety for pollination**. Plant 15-20' apart. (3$^{1}/_{2}$-6' trees)

Evans Mid-Late Summer. Unknown parentage. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Also called Bali. Rescued from obscurity in 1976 by Dr. Ieuan Evans for whom it was named. Thought to have been brought to Alberta by early settlers from Minnesota. Known in the Edmonton area at least back to 1923 but only recently gaining widespread attention. Hardiness reports are inconsistent, but our own Aroostook County trials are proving it to be hardier than Meteor, Montmorency and North Star. Cropping and fruit-quality reports are also inconsistent. Some extremely positive and others not so. There is also debate about the differences between grafted trees and "own root" specimens usually started by tissue culture. We are now doing side-by-side trials in four Maine locations to see if we can sort that all out. Large crops of English Morello-type fruit are possible and the fruit is considered to be excellent for eating, jams, jellies, pies, dark red juice and wine. Naturally dwarf tree, tolerant of a wide range of soils, although prefers light fertile soils. This year we are offering grafted trees. Z3. **ME Grown.**

1927 Evans, $23.00

Galaxy Late Summer. Recent introduction. Montmorency type. May even be a strain of Montmorency. Parentage and introduction information uncertain. Large dark red $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$" fruit and clear juice. Similar to Montmorency but easier to manage with a naturally stocky open growth habit. Bears heavy consistent crops. We purchased a bundle of these a few years ago on a lark and put them on trial. We have been very pleased with the results. Grower Delton Curtis eats the "sharp tingling" fruit right off the tree. "Once you get used to it, you can eat it right down." Small tree. Z3. **ME Grown.**

1930 Galaxy, $23.00

Garfield Plantation Unknown origin. Garfield Plantation, ME. Heirloom pie cherry grown for generations on an Aroostook County farm. One of our most promising finds in our search for varieties that really do produce. In the spring of '09 trees in northern Maine flowered and fruited after –44°. Friends introduced it to me a couple of years ago. Although the original tree is long gone, it lives on in the form of innumerable young trees that have suckered up for 100 feet or more behind the farm along the edge of the ubiquitous potato field. You could keep it to a single tree yourself by snipping off any suckers. Hardy, disease resistant, productive and extremely long-lived. Z3. **ME Grown.**

1932 Garfield Plantation, $23.00

Mesabi Summer. Bing x chance seedling. (Sweet x sour cherry) Duluth, MN, 1964. Red skin and lighter red flesh with clear juice. Considered to be a sour cherry, but sweeter flesh than other pie cherries. Recommended for sauce and pies. Heavy yielding and extremely hardy. Will grow to about 10–14'. We recently consulted one central Maine grower who has been fruiting Mesabi for nearly 20 years. Thus far, the tree has remaining healthy and bearing. This is encouraging news; we are cautiously optimistic. Now on trial in our orchard. Z3/4. **ME Grown.**

1933 Mesabi, $23.00

Meteor Summer. MN 66 (Montmorency x Vladimir) U Minn, 1952. Bright scarlet-red roundish-oval fruit. Clear bright yellow flesh and clear juice. Mildly acid flavor. Has proved to be a consistent producer in some locations but very susceptible to brown rot in others. In coldest districts, cropping has been inconsistent and hardiness questionable. In our Aroostook County test orchard, trees died to the ground after temperatures of –38°: not as hardy as Evans or Garfield Plantation. However, we still recommend it from central Maine south, Zones 4, 5 and 6, where some growers are having great success with Meteor. Very good eating right off the tree. Also good for pies, canning and freezing. Easy to pit. Excellent dried. Ripens mid-July in Central Maine. Reaches 12–16'. Z4. **ME Grown.**

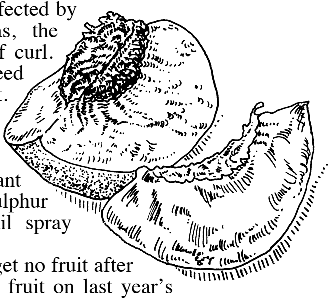
1935 Meteor, $23.00

Montmorency Summer. Seedling of Cerise Hative or Cerise Commune. Montmorency Valley, France, before 1600. Introduced to the U.S. about 1830. The most famous of all pie cherries. Not widely grown in Europe or Russia but long the standard of excellence in the U.S. Firm-fleshed bright red fruit makes a clear light pink juice. Surprisingly hardy, though not as hardy as Garfield Plantation and Evans. Our Aroostook County test orchard trees fare better than Meteor, but just barely. Should do really well from central Maine south. Appears to be resistant to brown rot. Vigorous productive medium-sized upright-spreading tree tolerates a variety of soils. Parent of Meteor. Z4. **ME Grown.**

1940 Montmorency, $23.00

Peaches

P. persica Although many people will tell you not to bother growing peaches in Maine, if you've been repeatedly saddened by the poor quality available in the supermarket, what's there to lose? Many trees in northern New England produce large crops. While these are certainly not like what you'd get in Georgia, they still taste awfully good. They bear young and so heavily that they may break branches if unthinned or unsupported. Peaches are usually unaffected by pests or diseases in northern areas, the occasional exception being peach leaf curl. PLC is not a fatal problem but does need to be controlled if you get hit with it. Look for crinkled or puckered foliage in spring. Remove affected leaves and compost them. Spray the tree early the following spring while it is still dormant (before any buds open!) with lime-sulphur or copper. Onion, garlic or horsetail spray while leafed-out may also be effective.



Some growers are miffed that they get no fruit after dutifully **pruning** their trees. Peaches fruit on last year's growth! If you prune it off, you'll get no fruit. Prune your peach trees in April or even May up north, once they begin to leaf out. Trim off any dead branches and leave most or all of the live wood. If your tree becomes leggy, make a few bold cuts each year back to a vigorous branch closer to the trunk. That will promote even fruiting throughout your tree.

Peach trees do not need a second variety for pollination. Plant 15-20' apart. (3$\frac{1}{2}$-6' trees)

Garnet Beauty Early. Sport of Red Haven. Ruthven, Ontario, 1958. A mutation (sport) of Red Haven discovered by Garnet Bruner in 1951 and introduced seven years later. Medium to large yellow-fleshed semi-clingstone fruit with excellent flavor. The earliest peach we offer; ripens 12 days earlier than Red Haven with similar hardiness. Vigorous and productive tree. Good bud hardiness. Recommended for colder disticts. Z5.

1978 Garnet Beauty, $23.00

Lars Anderson Summer. Uncertain origin. Pastor Chuck Orchards, Cushing, ME. Large juicy sweet yellow-fleshed fruit. Lars Anderson's son-in-law Waite Maclin (AKA Pastor Chuck) brought this tree to my attention several years ago. Waite described the fruit to me as "tasting just like a peach should taste. When I give them away to friends and neighbors they think the peaches have been purchased in the South." Lars Anderson planted the tree on the Maine coast about 1965. He died in 1981 but the family continued to maintain the peach, even after a huge 1982 Nor'easter blew the tree to the ground and split it in half. After the old tree finally succumbed in 2009 Waite sent us a monogrammed "slice" of trunk which we display on our mantle. Currently being tested in Zone 4, but for now, it should be considered a Zone 5 plant. **ME Grown.**

1987 Lars Anderson, $23.00

Madison Mid-Late. Ideal x Red Haven. VA Station, 1963. A fine peach for the North, with hardiness similar to Red Haven. Medium-large fruit with bright orange skin and bright red blush. Orange-yellow firm fine-textured juicy flesh with excellent very sweet rich peach flavor. Very good quality. Skin peels easily. Freestone, excellent canner. Very productive tree. Exceptional tolerance to blossom-season frost. Z5.

1990 Madison, $23.00

PF 24C Peach Late. Unrecorded parentage. Selected by Paul Friday at his breeding orchard in Coloma, MI, 2004. The latest in hardy peach introductions, creating a lot of hoopla in hardy-fruit circles. Part of the well-known "Flamin' Fury" line of peaches. 'C' stands for Cold Hardy. Freestone yellow and red peach with firm non-melting flesh and excellent rich flavor. Larger fruit than Reliance or Madison. Good bud hardiness. PF 24C has performed extremely well during recent test winters in Michigan trials. While it is untested in Maine, we think it is worth a try in Zone 5 and maybe even Zone 4. Late blooming and late maturing. Bacterial spot resistant. Z5/4.

1998 PF24C, $23.00

Red Haven Early. Halehaven x Kalhaven. MI Ag Exp Stn, 1940. Considered hardy, but not as hardy as Reliance. Medium-sized round fruit with beautiful red and golden-yellow skin and sweet firm fine-textured yellow flesh. Non-browning. Excellent for eating, freezing, canning, shipping. Probably the best-flavored peach we offer; also the world's most widely planted freestone peach. Hardy buds; vigorous highly productive disease-resistant spreading trees are tolerant to bacterial spot. Z5. **ME Grown.**

2005 Red Haven, $23.00

Reliance Early. Open-pollinated seedling of Minn PHO 4559 x Meredith. NH Ag Exp Station, 1964. Considered the hardiest peach. Medium-sized, roundish, freestone. Rather dull red blush over greenish yellow. Bright yellow flesh, soft and juicy. Flavor usually considered fair, but those who grow it in Maine love it. Often produces large crops. Bears at an early age. Appears to be resistant to peach leaf curl in our trials. Z4/5. **ME Grown.**

2010 Reliance, $23.00

Eat a Peach

Prune peaches last in pruning season for this very simple reason:
Round about May four or five, you'll know what's dead and what's alive.
But, please, spare some growth that's new
cause you'll get peaches if you do.
And brace those branches in the summer,
cause when they break it's such a bummer.
Some will tell you it's insane to try to grow a peach in Maine.
But taste a few from the grocery store and you'll be planting more.

John Bunker

Hybrid Plums

Prunus spp. are extremely hardy crosses between various Asian and American species.

Hybrid plum pollination has been glossed over—or avoided—in virtually all catalogs and fruit-growing literature for generations. Some years on our farm we were getting decent crops, but most years, not. We tried a number of different strategies as Fedco catalog readers will know. However Rick Sawazky at the University of Saskatchewan unearthed a 1934 article that quoted Prof. W. H. Alderman of the University of Minnesota: "…very few hybrid plums would accept pollen freely from other hybrids, but they all accept pollen from native plums." Perhaps the breakthrough we've all been searching for!

Our own suspicions, as well as our experiments, appear to corroborate this view. Here's what we recommend: plant a cluster of trees close enough together (3–6') for the branches to "co-mingle." Our "clusters" number from three up to nearly a dozen trees. Include native plum pollinators among the hybrids. With some decent sunshine during bloom, you should get good fruit set. Of course, plums are still susceptible to the small pesky insect, plum curculio. We have read that laying sheets of cardboard under plum (and apple) trees will smother the PC pupae developing in the soil. PC is not difficult to control organically with Surround (see the Organic Growers section of the Seed catalog). With decent pollinators nearby, Surround may not even be necessary. In 2008 we decided to skip Surround on one grouping of 8 trees and still got a good crop. Usually Toka, South Dakota and Kaga are recommended as the best pollinators among the hybrids. We also highly recommend planting pure *Prunus americana* (#**2028** or #**1384**) or *P. nigra* seedlings or grafted trees in the orchard.

There has recently been speculation that pollination improves with heat. Growers in warmer districts often report better success with pollination and the thought is that colder temperatures may retard pollen production or even somehow render it ineffective. This could in part explain the fantastic plum crop up here in 2008. Not only was it sunny all during bloom, it was also warm.

Bloom times similar for all varieties. Not susceptible to black knot. ($3\frac{1}{2}$-6' trees unless otherwise noted)

Hybrid Plum Collection A package of seven trees to begin your plum orchard. Our choice of 7 different trees, including at least two pollinators. **Plant trees in one cluster**, with about 3–6' between trees. Let the branches grow right into one another (see above) while still keeping them pruned to allow in plenty of air and light. Trees are individually labeled. **ME Grown.**

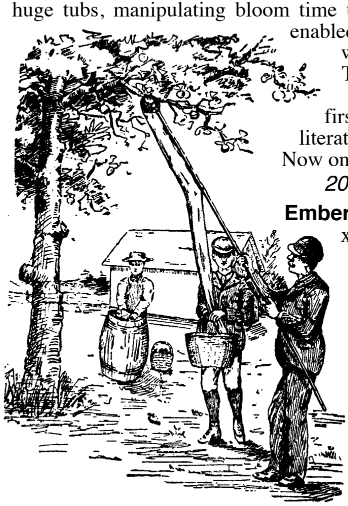
2026 Hybrid Plum Collection, bundle of 7, $135.00

American Plum Seedling *P. americana* 15-20' Seedling plum that grows in thickets and produces very decent red, yellow and orange 1" fruit, suitable for fresh eating, canning and freezing. Spectacular white bloom in spring. Red fall color. Plant singly as a graceful specimen or plant 3–6' apart and let the branches intertwine for maximum pollination. Tends to sucker freely. May be the best pollinator for hybrid plums. (See above.) Plant one of these for every 3 or 4 plum trees, within 10' of each of them. Extremely hardy. Thanks to all of you who have contacted us with information about pure stands of *P. americana*. Our next mission is to locate pure stands of *P. nigra*. Be in touch! Z3. **ME Grown.** (3-4' seedlings)

2028 American Plum Seedling, $23.00

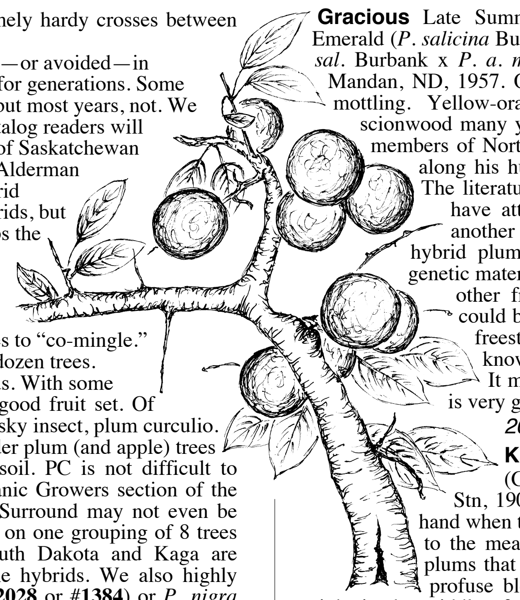
Black Ice Midsummer. *P.* Lydecker [*P. besseyi* x *P. salicina* Oka x *P. sal.* Z's Blue Giant] U of Wisc, River Falls, 2006. Large (2") round early-ripening high-quality hardy blue-black dessert plum. Very sweet juicy reddish-purple semi-freestone flesh. Precocious and productive tree with a naturally compact growth habit. Average susceptibility to brown rot and black knot. Bred by Brian Smith who I visited a few years ago on a fruit exploration trip in the upper-midwest. He graciously showed us all through his amazing nursery in River Falls. He was growing many of his plums in huge tubs, manipulating bloom time using greenhouses and coolers. This enabled him to cross species or varieties that would never normally flower together. Though we're not fans of plant patenting, we have been eager to offer his first major introduction. P.P. 16621. The literature recommends Toka as a pollinator. Now on trial at our farm. Z3.

2036 Black Ice, $23.00



Ember Late Summer. MN 83 (*P. sal.* Shiro x *P. a. (?)* South Dakota #33) U Minn, 1936. Medium-sized roundish-conic slightly pointed mostly red-blushed fruit with a medium bloom. Rich yellow very firm but tender, meaty juicy sweet flesh. Recommended for cooking and fresh eating. Tastes and looks like an apricot. Low spreading vigorous tree. Underwood is said to be a good pollinator. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2048 Ember, $23.00



Gracious Late Summer. Mandan 41-15 [open-pollinated seedling of Emerald (*P. salicina* Burbank x *P. a.* Brittlewood) probably x Red Wing (*P. sal.* Burbank x *P. a. mollis* Wolf)] Northern Great Plains Field Station, Mandan, ND, 1957. Oval-to-roundish yellow-orange fruit with coral-red mottling. Yellow-orange firm juicy sweet flesh. We received our scionwood many years ago from the late Bob Kurle, one of the early members of North American Fruit Explorers (NAFEX). Bob passed along his huge collection of plums, including this one, to me. The literature all says freestone. Ours is not. Over the years I have attempted to locate a specimen of the variety from another original source but with no success. Probably when hybrid plums fell out of favor decades ago, a great deal of genetic material was scrambled or even lost completely. The only other freestone hybrid I know is La Crescent. Gracious could be another exception or perhaps not. South Dakota is freestone, but it is undoubtedly pure *P. americana*. If you know of any other freestone hybrid, please be in touch. It may be a true Gracious. In any event, our "Gracious" is very good. Upright spreading tree. Z3/4. **ME Grown.**

2051 Gracious, $23.00

Kaga Mid-Late Summer. *P. a.* seedling x *P. simonii* (Chinese apricot plum). NE Hansen introduction. SD Stn, 1909. Small 1" purple-black fruit. Good eating out of hand when they're dead ripe. Exceptional in jams and jellies due to the meatiness of the black flesh. This is not one of those plums that dissolves and dribbles down your cheek. The most profuse bloomer in Mark Fulford's plum collection, coming right in the middle of plum season. Mark considers it to be an excellent pollinator for other hybrid plums. It's also been bearing reliably in his Monroe, ME, orchard. I have now planted it and will test it in Palermo. Dense naturally dwarf tree grows only to about 10'. *Kaga* is the Sioux word for 'pitch a tent.' Z3. **ME Grown.**

2057 Kaga, $23.00

Kahinta Mid-late Summer. Luther Burbank's *P. sal.* Apple x *P. a.* Terry. SD, 1912. Introduced by the great plant breeder NE Hansen using the same parentage as another excellent plum, Waneta (#**2117**). Large $1\frac{1}{2}$" roundish slightly pointed fruit, flattened at the stem end. Tart brilliant red-purple skin and tart but quite flavorful translucent yellow-orange flesh. Easy to peel; peeled fruit looks like a peeled tangerine. Or you can bite a small hole in the skin and suck out the juicy flesh. Clingstone. Very good for fresh eating or canning. Medium-sized spreading tree. Kept pruned, our 20-year-old tree remains about 8' tall. Bears more reliably than most other varieties in our orchard. *Kahinta* is the Sioux word for 'sweep.' Rare. Z3. **ME Grown.**

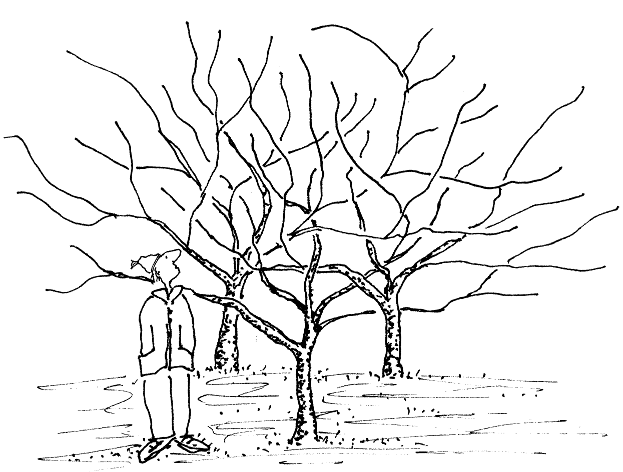
2060 Kahinta, $23.00

La Crescent Late Summer. *P. salicina* Shiro x *P. a.* Howard Yellow. U Minn, 1923. Also known as **Golden La Crescent** or **Golden Minnesota**. Most of the hybrid plum varieties are colored with some variation of red and orange with a little purple tossed in. Yellow-skinned La Crescent is one notable exception. The beautiful roundish tender thin-skinned yellow fruit is sometimes blushed with a little pink. Tender yellow juicy flesh of excellent quality is sweet, aromatic and suggestive of apricots. Freestone. Upright spreading vigorous tree. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2064 La Crescent, $23.00

Pembina Midsummer. *P. sal.* Red June x *P. nigra* Assiniboine. Intro by NE Hansen, SD Exp Stn, 1923. Large pointy bright red fruit with bluish bloom. Dark golden-orange flesh is firm and apricot flavored. One of the first of the hybrids to ripen every summer, about the same time or a bit earlier than Underwood and well before the bulk of the plum crop. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2075 Pembina, $23.00



THE INTERTWINING HYBRID PLUM JUMBLE
MEANS MORE FRUIT IN SEPTEMBER

Purple Heart Late Summer. Unknown parentage, from Enfield, NH. Brought to the great plant breeder Professor Elwyn Meader by a man who passed away before Meader could ascertain its origin. Usually becomes the instant favorite of anyone who eats it. Medium-sized fruit with red-purple skin and flesh, and a delicate but full sweet flavor. The most delicious plum we grow. Uncertain pollination requirements. Longtime grower Joe Vashon up near Bangor recently told me that he thought Underwood was pollinating his trees. If you have Purple Heart pollination experiences to share, please let us know. Not as hardy as other hybrids. Shows tip or even branch damage following colder winters in central Maine. Has shown susceptibility to black knot in our orchard. Relatively small tree. Z4-6. **ME Grown.**

2085 Purple Heart, $23.00

South Dakota Late Summer. SD 27. *P. a.* Unknown parentage, U Minn/ SD Ag Exp Stn, 1949. Because of its very long flowering period and American parentage, we recommend South Dakota as a pollinator for hybrid plums. In our orchard it's still blooming when the other plums have dropped their flowers, also ripens after the other hybrids are done. Small to medium-sized fruit has tough yellow skin with bright red blush. Medium-firm yellow flesh is meaty, juicy, sweet. Freestone. NE Hansen developed it sometime before 1907, and one of his students took it to the breeding program in Minnesota where it was later introduced. Vigorous tree. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2096 South Dakota, $23.00

Superior Late Summer. MN 194 [*P. sal.* Burbank x Kaga (*P. a.* x *P. sim.*)] U Minn, 1933. Very large conical dark red plum with a heavy bloom and 'superior' dessert quality. Firm sweet yellow flesh is smooth textured, extremely juicy and clingstone. Very good fresh eating. During the terribly cold wet summer of 2004 when a number of our younger plum trees were hammered with brown rot, my Superior came through unharmed. I was impressed. Precocious production, vigorous tree. Will show some dieback in coldest locations likely because of its Burbank parentage. Z3/4. **ME Grown.**

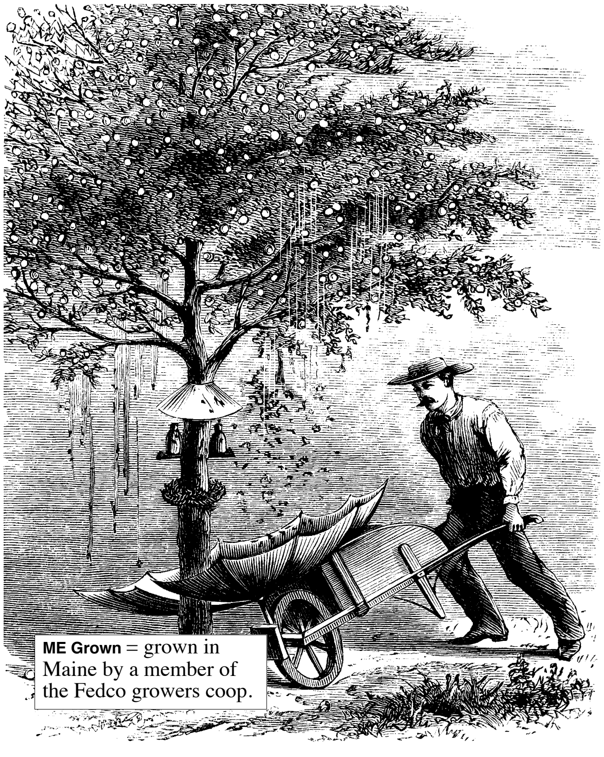
2100 Superior, $23.00

Toka Late Summer. *P. a.* x *P. sim.* Intro by NE Hansen, SD Exp Stn, 1911. Rosy red fruit, up to $1^1/_2$" in diameter, mottled with darker purply red and covered with a faint bloom. Grower Don Johnson's comment was, "Talk about flavor: candy plum." Ed Fackler called Toka the best-flavored plum he grew in his Indiana orchard. Sweet, distinctive, meaty and flavorful. Not real juicy. Extremely vigorous tree blooms heavily every year. Diligent pruning may be required to keep it from becoming a bit of a monster. Considered to be a good pollinator for other hybrid plums. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2108 Toka, $23.00

Underwood Midsummer. MN 91 (*P. sim.* x *P. sal.* Shiro x *P. a.* Wyant). U Minn, 1920. Medium to large 2" fruit. Yellow skin with dull red overcoat. Firm sweet juicy golden-yellow freestone flesh, good for eating and cooking. Northern Maine grower Steve Miller considers it to be one of his most reliable bearers. Long picking season. Ripens earlier than most hybrids. Despite its mixed parentage, it may be a very good pollinator for other hybrid plums. It keeps appearing in literature and in conversations I have with growers. Vigorous large spreading tree blooms early. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2112 Underwood, $23.00



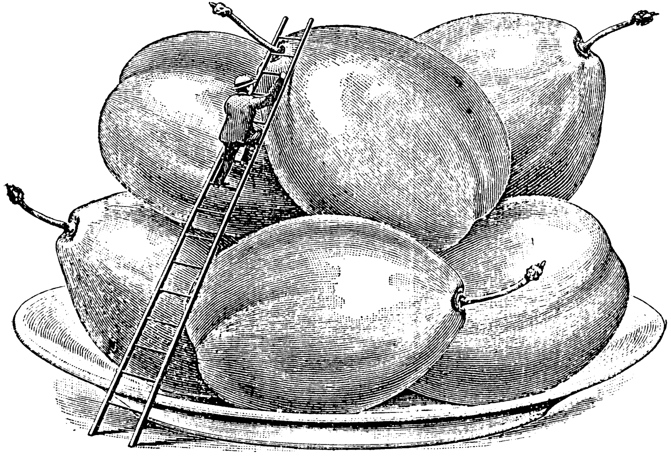
ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop.

Ussurian Late Summer. (*P. sal.* var. Mandshurica) Hardy plum from eastern Siberia and China. In *Cornucopia II*, Stephen Facciola writes, "The fruits are sweet and juicy and can be eaten fresh. They also make excellent jams, preserves, and plum sauce." In the classic *Origin and Geography of Cultivated Plants* Nikolai Vavilov wrote, "Ussurian plum trees fill some gardens in the area of Amur. This is a very valuable source of material for hybridization with European and other east Asiatic species and can, no doubt, be a source of future fruiting in the north, not only in Siberia but in the European parts of the Soviet Union as well." The future is now! These are seedling trees, so fruit will be variable. Should be hardy in most of Maine. Buy two or more for pollination, but should also cross with native plums including *P. americana* and *P. nigra*. Now part of our trials in Palermo. Probably Z3. **ME Grown.** (30-60")

2114 Ussurian, $23.00

Waneta Midsummer. *P. sal.* Apple x *P. a.* Terry. NE Hansen intro, SD Exp Stn, 1913. Released one year after Kahinta, and with the same parentage, when hybrid plums were an important and commercially viable crop. Named after a Yanktonai youth who won fame in the War of 1812 and later became a great chief. Large $1^1/_2$–2" reddish-maroon fruit, slightly less pointed than Kahinta. Sweet tender translucent orange flesh is very juicy but not dripping. Medium-thick skin, tart and easy to peel. Delicious overall taste. Hansen said of Waneta: "My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and the Japanese plum. It is probably the largest [fruit] of over 10,000 seedlings." Early blooming healthy open spreading tree bears reliably in our orchard. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2117 Waneta, $23.00



European plums

P. domestica Although also delicious fresh, this plum is grown commercially for prunes. A true prune is a plum that can be dried without the pit fermenting. Although we've not tried it, we've heard recommendations that you boil the plums for 45 seconds before drying them. They should be dry in a day or two. European plums produce smaller fruit and are generally not as hardy as the hybrid plums, though they can handle heavier soils and are less prone to brown rot. Unlike hybrids, they are prone to the fungal disease black knot, which looks like black chewing gum and appears on branches. While not necessarily fatal, it must be kept in check by removing and destroying infected branches. Trees grow upright and are usually trained to a central leader. Although **European plums are self-pollinating**, planting two different varieties will improve pollination. ($3^1/_2$-6' trees)

Limestone Late Summer. Unknown parentage or origin. Limestone, ME. Excellent hardy European-type plum for the coldest areas. Dark purple roundish $1^3/_8$ x $1^3/_8$" freestone fruit suitable for canning or dessert. We discovered this extremely hardy plum on our 2002 fruit exploration adventures in northern Aroostook County. We were hunting for the holy grail of northern plums: Mooers Arctic. For now we're calling this plum Limestone after its location. Should be worth trialing in any part of northern New England or the upper midwest. Self-fertile. Dwarfish size tree. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2135 Limestone, $23.00

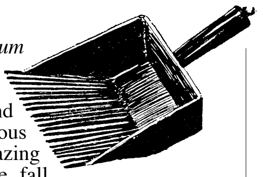
Mount Royal Late Summer. Chance seedling, Outremont, Quebec, before 1903. Popular plum in Quebec and the northern U.S. for many years. Also called **Mont-Royal**. Discovered by Mr. Corse in or near Montreal sometime during the period between 1830-1850. Bears abundant annual crops of medium-sized roundish dark-purple fruit. Often considered the sweetest of the European plums. The flesh is greenish-yellow, juicy and firm. Use fresh, dried, frozen, canned and in preserves. Medium-sized tree is open with good crotch angles and requires only moderate pruning. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2149 Mt Royal, $23.00

Stanley Late Summer. *P. d.* Agen x *P. d.* Grand Duke. NY Station, 1926. Most popular European prune plum in America with the possible exception of 'Italian'. Excellent for cooking, eating, canning and drying. Medium-to-large oval fruits with dark blue skin. Green-yellow firm but tender juicy fine-grained sweet flesh. Reliably bearing fast-growing adaptable medium-to-large funnel-shaped tree produces healthy vigorous annual crops. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2180 Stanley, $23.00

Small Fruits & Berries



Lowbush Blueberry *Vaccinium angustifolium*

6x24" Blueberry growers in Maine usually don't bother with the "lowbush" distinction; to them, this is the only true blueberry. Though both plants and berries are diminutive, the taste is supreme. Lustrous blue-green foliage in summer followed by an amazing combination of bronze, orange and scarlet in the fall. Grown in Maine long before Europeans came Downeast, blueberries are still a local favorite, cultivated on thousands of acres. Commercial blueberry land is burned in the spring to clear out the weeds; a crop follows a year later. To speed harvesting, berries are usually raked rather than hand-picked though you don't have to burn and rake to have a small-scale planting.

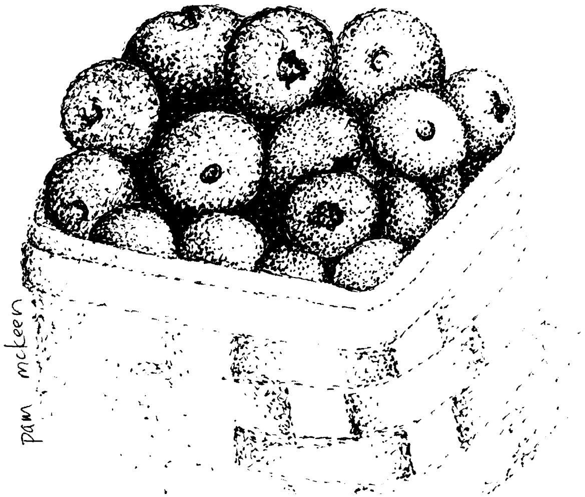
Invented in Maine well over 100 years ago by Abijah Tabbutt, the blueberry rake looks something like a cross between a comb and a dustpan. The body of the rake is even called the pan. You comb the rake a bit into the bushes (but not deeply so!), tilt it back and the berries pop off and roll into the pan. As the saying goes, "the lighter the hand, the more berries in the pan." You will also inevitably accumulate small twigs and leaves and various other odds and ends. Best raking is done on a breezy day. Lift the rake above your pail (we use a 5 gallon bucket) and pour. Ideally the berries will stream into the bucket while the twigs and leaves flutter off in the wind.

Native to northeastern U.S. Z2. (well-rooted transplants)

2260 Lowbush Blueberry, $11.50

Lowbush Blueberries

Woodsy dry poor acid soil (pH 4.0-5.2) is a prerequisite for lowbush blueberries. If you've got white pine, you're probably all set. Plant 12" apart each way and cultivate as a ground cover. Generally self-pollinating; other blueberries nearby will help ensure pollination. Full sun is best for maximum fruit production. Keep your patch weed free.



Highbush Blueberries *V. corymbosum* are native to North America. While usually associated with New Jersey and Michigan, many of Maine's lakes are lined with massive stands of highbush blueberries. Grazing the shore requires only time and a suitable vessel; I prefer kayak or canoe. The beautiful vigorous shrubs are extremely easy to grow at home, productive and reliable, with few disease or insect problems. By planting several varieties, you can harvest berries from early July through most of August. **Two varieties are required, three or more recommended, for pollination**. (12-30" 2-yr-old plants)

Bluecrop Early-Midseason. GM 37 (Jersey x Pioneer) x CU-5 (Stanley x June) USDA, NJ, 1952. Medium-sized firm subacid fruit; very light blue berries of high dessert quality, resistant to cracking. Medium-large open clusters. Vigorous, upright 4-6' consistently productive bush. Ripens over a long season. May not be perfectly ripe when they first turn blue. Give them a few more days to reach full flavor before picking. Pruning will help maintain fruit size. Z4.

2280 Bluecrop Blueberry, $11.50

Bluejay Early-Midseason. HBS400 [Berkeley x Michigan 241 (Pioneer x Taylor)] Michigan State U, 1978. Medium-large firm light blue fruit. Mild slightly tart flavor. Good dessert quality. Open loose clusters. Medium-sized upright slightly spreading form growing to 5-7' tall. Ripens a few days before Bluecrop. Z4. **ME Grown.**

2283 Bluejay Blueberry, $11.50

Blueray Mid. (GM 37 x CU-5) USDA, NJ, 1955. Large firm dark blue berries of high dessert quality in small clusters. Considered the best-tasting by nearly everyone who grows highbush blueberries. Very vigorous 4-6' bush with upright spreading habit. Consistently productive. Z4.

2285 Blueray Blueberry, $11.50

Duke Early. G-100 (Ivanhoe x Earliblue) x 192-8 (E-30 x E-11), USDA, NJ, 1987. Recent release considered a big improvement over Earliblue, the standard early cultivar. Firm medium-sized light blue fruit with mild sweet flavor, excellent for fresh eating or processing. Vigorous upright high-yielding 4–6' bush. Long stems and loose clusters. Z4.

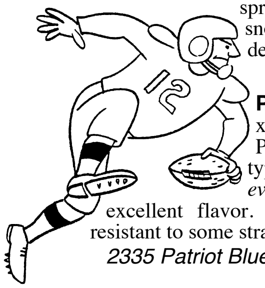
2295 Duke Blueberry, $11.50

Elliott Very Late. Burlington x [Dixi x (Jersey x Pioneer)] USDA, 1974. A real season-extender. Considered the latest of all varieties, Elliott ripens two weeks after Jersey. Loose clusters of medium-sized very firm mild-flavored light-blue berries. Slightly spreading somewhat bushy upright plant is consistently highly productive in part because it blooms late and escapes spring frosts. Be forwarned: the berries may turn blue before they reach their peak flavor. Leave them on the bush until they are fully ripe. Check a few before you pick them all! Z4. **ME Grown.**

2304 Elliott Blueberry, $11.50

Jersey Mid-Late. Rubel x Grover, USDA, 1928. The beloved old standard of blueberry introductions to which new varieties are compared. Medium-to-large dark blue berries in large loose clusters. Vigorous erect hardy bush, 5-7' tall. Productive, widely grown, adapted to a wide range of soils, highly praised, easy to grow and suited to the New England climate. Z4. **ME Grown.**

2310 Jersey Blueberry, $11.50



Northland Early. Berkeley x 19-H, Mich St U, 1967. Early highbush x lowbush type bears long loose clusters of medium-small dark blue berries with excellent wild flavor. Very vigorous and productive, 3' moderately spreading bush has limber branches which tolerate snow well. Good for landscaping, bird forage and dessert. Hardy. Z3. **ME Grown.**

2325 Northland Blueberry, $11.50

Patriot Early-Mid. US3 (Dixie x Michigan LB-1) x Earliblue (Stanley x Weymouth) U Maine, 1976. Partial lowbush parentage. Adaptable to many soil types. Productive berry will fill your super bowl *every* year! Large firm berries with good color and excellent flavor. Upright open spreading 4' bush. Tolerant or resistant to some strains of soil fungus. Hardy. Z3.

2335 Patriot Blueberry, $11.50

Highbush Blueberries are shallow-rooted and like light acid soil (pH 4.0–5.2) with plenty of organic matter, good drainage, and plenty of water. Space them 3–6' apart (3' for the shorter varieties) in rows 8–10' apart. If your soil is lacking acidity, add peat, woods humus, or 1 cup elemental sulfur per bush.

Dig a hole at least twice the size of the root ball. If you use peat, soak it and then mix it with soil at a one-to-one ratio. We suggest soaking roots in Agri-gel. Plant at the same depth as in the nursery (or slightly deeper). Do not let the roots dry out! Pack the soil firmly and water thoroughly. Plants require at least 1" water per week during the growing season. On most soils, blueberries require regular applications of nitrogen. In the spring, fertilize with 21-0-0 fertilizer at a rate of 1–2 tablespoons per year-of-age plant (e.g., 3–6 Tb for a 3-year-old plant). Or use an organic equivalent such as $^{1}/_{2}$–1 qt composted hen manure per plant.

Fruit is produced on vigorous one-year shoots off healthy canes. As canes age they become twiggy and less productive. Begin pruning after three years. Head back long pieces of new growth for a bushier plant. Cut out weak or dead canes and dead tips. Each bush should be allowed to grow 6–10 canes varying in age from one to six years old. Thereafter, remove dead canes and those over 6 years old and encourage new replacement canes. Bushes with regular moderate pruning produce the most berries.

Berries may need net protection from birds. One of the best arrangements I've seen is John Meader's netted "house" in Buckfield. He has about 40 bushes growing under a framework made of posts and 2x4s and completely covered in netting.

Competition with grass may weaken and kill your blueberries. Mulch heavily (3–6" or more) every year with pine needles, cardboard, wood chips, hay, sawdust, even old slab wood. When using sawdust you may want to compensate by adding extra nitrogen.

Grapes *Vitis* spp. Grapes are easy to grow and can bear plentifully even in northern New England. They begin fruiting in the second or third year after planting. They are rugged and cold-hardy. Our vines bear consistently every year. Although many people prefer seedless types for table use, seeded varieties can be quite enjoyable right off the vine if you don't mind "grape nuts." Grape seeds contain an antioxidant that is twice as powerful as Vitamin C.

The popularity of drinking wine is not new. The Chinese were fermenting it from hawthorn berries nearly 12,000 years ago. The first wine from grapes was likely made in Turkey or Iran about 5,000 BCE. Traces of red wine were even found in the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamen. Resveratrol is the polyphenol at the center of the current red wine hoopla. It appears to have anti-carcinogenic and anti-inflammatory properties as well as anti-microbial agents that work to prevent heart disease. Red wine is good for you!

Most grape varieties are bred from a combination of different species, *V. labrusca* and *V. vinifera* being the most important. *Labrusca* is native to the eastern U.S., has a wild tart musky (foxy) flavor, and is hardy and disease-resistant. Concord is the best-known of the labruscas. *Vinifera*, native to Europe, is extremely high quality, making it the most important wine grape in the world, but is not cold hardy and is prone to disease. Riesling and chardonnay are the two hardiest pure *vinifera* grapes.

In central Maine, "very early" grapes begin ripening in mid-August, while "midseason" ripen mid-September. Late-season Concord, a standard elsewhere, does not ripen in many northern areas. **Most do not require a second cultivar for pollination.** (1-2 yr well-rooted vines)

The Arbor Party

When it's 85 and the sun shines,
everyone gathers and dines under the arbor where the grape vines
twist and twine and curl and climb.
It's divine
to be nestled in the shade of that cedar wood shrine.

John Bunker

Beta Midseason. (*V. riparia* x Concord) Originated by Louis Suelter (pronounced *Sool*-ter) in Minn, 1881. Beta was named after his wife and is pronounced *Bett*-uh not *Bay*-tuh. Old standby, excellent for juice, jelly and jam. Decent eating off the vine when completely ripe. Medium-sized black berries in moderately compact to loose clusters. Early to bloom, early to ripen. Vigorous healthy productive vines, extremely hardy. Z3.

2370 Beta Grape, $10.50

Bluebell Mid. MN 158 (Beta x unknown) Developed by JM Dorsey, U Minn, 1944. Our most popular seeded grape; it does everything well. Extremely hardy, to –30°, *labrusca* type ripens 2–3 weeks earlier than Concord. While it ripens beautifully from central Maine south, it may not have time to ripen in some northernmost locales. Delicious sweet flavor makes them excellent for fresh eating, jelly and juice. Clusters of medium-sized dark berries with a heavy blue bloom. Strong, productive, vigorous—but not rampant—vine. A joy to grow. Immune to most or all fungal diseases. Rare. Z3.

2380 Bluebell Grape, $10.50

Brianna Early-Midseason. ES 7-4-76 (Kay Gray x E.S. 2-12-13) Iowa State U, 2001. Bred by Elmer Swenson in Wisconsin. Selected in 1989 by Swenson and named by Nebraska vintner Ed Swanson. Very new, very high-quality white table and wine grape. French-American hybrid including *V. labrusca* and *V. riparia*. Medium-large round thick-skinned gold berries in medium-small tight clusters. In the 1997 Minnesota Grape Growers Annual Report, Tom Plocher called it "especially tasty for fresh eating." Lisa Smiley in a 2008 Iowa St University report wrote, "According to Ed Swanson…'Brianna' can be made into a semi-sweet white wine with pronounced pineapple nose and flavor when fully ripe. He also noted that for light table wines with more grapefruit, tropical, and slight floral characteristics, 'Brianna' is best harvested between 3.2–3.4 pH. He added that grapes are high in pectin, and need extra enzymes for good juice yield." Vigorous vines easily managed in the vineyard. No cluster thinning is necessary. Some slight disease susceptibility. Hardy to Zone 4 or even Zone 3.

2383 Brianna Grape, $10.50

Grapes prefer soils with pH of 5.8–7.0. For best grapes, provide moderate fertility, very well-drained soil and full sun. Every June we thoroughly weed the grapes under our arbor, then mulch very liberally with old hay. After that, we don't do a thing to them except harvest in late summer and prune in late fall. Space 8–12' apart in rows 8–12' apart.

Spread the roots out, planting the crown even with the soil surface. Do not prune roots. Pack soil well. Water and mulch well. After frost danger has passed, prune vines back to 3–5 strong buds. In later years spread compost and mulch with hay or straw.

Grapes require annual pruning and a trellis or arbor, though in Italy they still sometimes grow them in maple trees. All systems for growing grapes involve removal of most growth in spring or late fall to encourage new canes, as fruit is produced on these canes. There are many systems for training grapes. Some are suited to laying down and covering tender varieties over winter. Any good book on grape growing will show you several options. We suggest the Hudson River Umbrella or the Four-arm Kniffin system.

People sometimes ask about wire. The current vineyard standard is high-tensile-strength class III galvanized steel wire. The gauge should be 11 to 12.5. The wire is generally sold by weight. 100 pounds of 11 gauge measures about 2600 feet. 100 pounds of 12.5 measures about 3800 feet.

Grapes rated for Zone 5 can be grown in Zones 3 and 4. To prevent winter injury, remove the vine from the trellis in fall, lay it on the ground, and bury with just enough soil to cover. This task is neither difficult nor time-consuming, and does work.

Frontenac Mid-Late. MN1047 (*V. r.* 'RIP 89' x Landot 4511) U Minn, 1996. An excellent new hardy red wine grape from the University of Minnesota. In a 2007 study of Minnesota growers and winemakers, the definite majority preferred Frontenac both for its cultural and winemaking qualities. Recommended for dry full-bodied Merlot- or Bordeaux-style table wines, rosés and ports. Very large loose clusters of small berries. Vigorous very productive largely disease-free vines. Intense juice color, low tannins, high sugar and high acid content. Maine grape researcher and tester Jerry Rodman wrote to me, "Frontenac has made some good wines, but is very high in acid and is probably best for areas with high heat accumulation (which helps to lower its acid)." In *Notes from the North*, John Marshall adds, "Though the sugar may rise to impressive levels early in September, the grapes are not nearly ripe. Ignore the sugar levels and wait until September 20th. The acid will drop and the wonderful black cherry flavors that will make this grape famous will multiply." Z4/5.

2435 Frontenac Grape, $10.50

Frontenac Gris Mid-Late. Sport of Frontenac. U Minn, Excelsior, MN, 2003. Extremely hardy high quality Muscat-like white wine grape. Fruit is identical to the original Frontenac, except that skin color is reddish-grey instead of black. The wine is "crisp and clean with pronounced fruity flavors, primarily stone fruit and tropical fruit (especially pineapple) as well as hints of honey." High-acid juice: add sugar to balance acidity. Recommended for semi-sweet, dessert or ice wines. Fast becoming very popular in Minnesota. In a recent Minnesota Grape Growers survey, plantings of "Gris" nearly equalled the original Frontenac, exceeded only by Marquette. Vigorous vine bears heavily. Moderately susceptible to powdery mildew and foliar phylloxera. Low to moderate susceptibility to black rot and very low susceptibility to downy mildew and bunch rot (including botrytis). Soil adaptable but requires good drainage. Z4 or maybe Z3.

2436 Frontenac Gris Grape, $11.00

La Crescent Midseason. MN1166 [St. Pepin x (Elmer Swenson selection from *V. riparia* x 'Muscat Hamburg')] U Minn, 2002. High-quality Riesling- or Vignoles-type white wine grape. Best as a semi-sweet or dessert wine. Golden yellow-green fruit. In the Summer '08 Minnesota Grape Growers *Notes From the North* Mark Chien wrote about a wine trip to New England, "La Crescent was consistently a very attractive aromatic white wine with tons of fruit and reminiscent of an edelzwicker-type blend of Gewurztraminer-Riesling and other Germanic varieties. It would be a killer tasting room wine….Probably the best wine I tasted was a…white called Black Sparrow made from a blend of Prairie Star/Frontenac Gris/La Crescent. It made me think of a NZ Sauvignon Blanc…could be poured with pride anywhere." Very vigorous "rampant" vine. Somewhat susceptible to black rot and downy mildew, though primarily on the leaves, not the fruit. Extremely hardy. Z3.

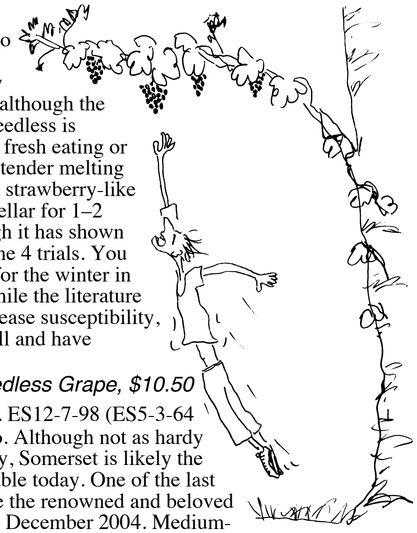
2458 La Crescent Grape, $11.00

Marquette Mid to Late. MN 1211 (MN 1094 x Rivat 262) U Minn, 2006. A wine grape that many northern growers have long awaited. One parent, MN 1094, has both *V. riparia* and *V. vinifera* in its background. The other, Rivat 262, is a French hybrid with pinot noir as one of its parents. Not only is Marquette heavy with *vinifera*, the vines are also extremely hardy. And there's more: sugar levels are high—in the range of 26.1 Brix—and the acid levels are lower than Frontenac. Substantial tannins will add complexity to your "pinot noir"-style red table wine. Small-medium bluish-black berries in small-medium sized clusers. Ripens a few days before Frontenac. Z3

2465 Marquette Grape, $10.50

Prairie Star Mid. ES 3-24-7 (ES 2-7-13 x ES 2-8-1) Swenson intro, U Minn, 2000. Blocky long slightly loose clusters of medium-sized white fruit. Excellent sugar and acidity for winemaking. Makes a nice classy varietal with no foxy flavor. Tom Plocher and Bob Parke reported in *Notes from the North* that the wine has "a fullness in the mouth and finish that is uncommon among our hybrids….In some years it develops a delicate floral nose that allows it to stand as a single variety wine. In most years however, Prairie Star is an ideal blending component to add body and finish to thin white wines." We recommend blending with Louise or St. Pepin. A favorite of Jerry Rodman who has tested dozens of grape varieties at his Litchfield, ME, vineyard. Prefers heavier fertile soils. Disease-resistant and very hardy. Z3/4.

2480 Prairie Star Grape, $10.50



Reliance Seedless Very Early. Arkansas 1163 (Ontario x Suffolk Red) Arkansas Stn, 1982. Still the highest-quality seedless grape for the North, although the recently released Somerset Seedless is looking pretty nice. Good for fresh eating or juice. Large loose clusters of tender melting sweet pinkish-red fruit with a strawberry-like flavor. Stores well in a root cellar for 1–2 months. Seems hardy although it has shown significant dieback in our Zone 4 trials. You may need to lay vines down for the winter in colder areas (see sidebar). While the literature cautions about Reliance's disease susceptibility, our vines have performed well and have remained disease-free. Z4/5.

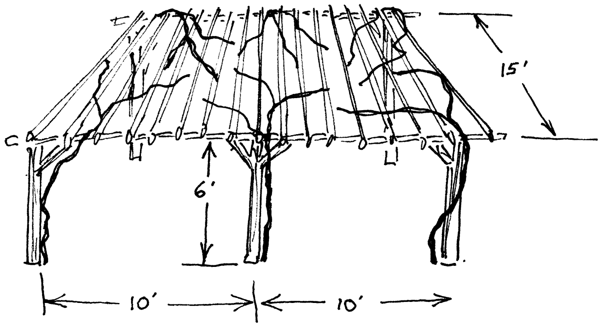
2485 Reliance Seedless Grape, $10.50

Somerset Seedless Early. ES12-7-98 (ES5-3-64 x Petite Jewel) Swenson intro. Although not as hardy as Beta, Bluebell and Chontay, Somerset is likely the hardiest seedless grape available today. One of the last Swenson introductions before the renowned and beloved grape breeder passed away in December 2004. Medium-sized loose clusters with small sweet ruddy reddish-golden fruit. Crispy texture and great flavor. Easy to grow but not overly vigorous. Z4.

2512 Somerset Seedless Grape, $10.50

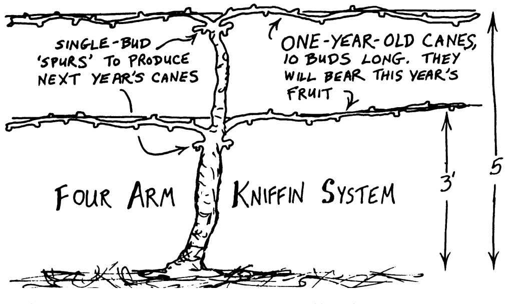
Valiant Early. Fredonia x *V. riparia*. Ronald Peterson introduction, SD St U, 1982. Extremely hardy medium-sized blue-black table grape similar to Fredonia makes very good eating right off the vine, excellent juice and jelly. Reliable, productive, free of astringency. Tight 4" clusters, frequently with a "shoulder." Very popular in the upper midwest where the summers are consistently drier than ours. Susceptible to downy mildew and black rot. Can be tough to grow here in wet years without spraying. Z3.

2530 Valiant Grape, $10.50



Growing Grapes on an Arbor

Train one or more vines onto an arbor or gazebo. We have 8 vines, spaced about 10' apart. Encourage several permanent arms off the trunk of each vine and then every winter remove 70-90% of the the past summer's growth. Next summer new fruiting canes will grow off the permanent arms.


SINGLE-BUD 'SPURS' TO PRODUCE NEXT YEAR'S CANES
ONE-YEAR-OLD CANES, 10 BUDS LONG. THEY WILL BEAR THIS YEAR'S FRUIT
FOUR ARM KNIFFIN SYSTEM
3'
5'

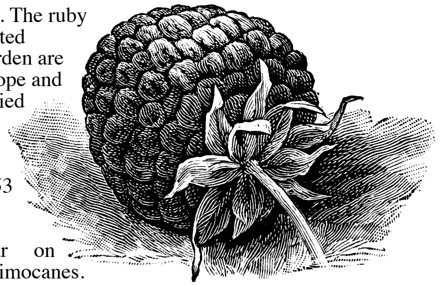
Pruning Grapes in the Four-Arm Kniffin System

First year: Cut plant back when planting to a single stem, 6" long with two to three buds, after the last danger of frost has passed.

Second year: Set up two wires, 3' and 5' high, stretched between posts. Cut plant back to a single stem, 6 feet long and tie it to the top wire. Leave 4-6 buds near each wire and remove others.

Third year: Select 8 canes, 4 for each wire, and remove the rest. Tie two canes to each wire, one in each direction. Cut these four canes back to 10 buds each. Cut the remaining four canes back to one or two buds each.

Later years: In the spring, remove last year's fruiting canes. Select eight new canes. Cut 4 of them to 10 buds each, and tie them to your wires. Cut the remaining four back to two buds each. These will produce next year's fruiting canes. Remove all other canes. The number of buds left on the fruiting canes may be adjusted to encourage more fruit or larger size.



Raspberries *Rubus* spp. The ruby red and golden yellow cultivated raspberries growing in the garden are native to North America, Europe and Asia. They are usually identified as *R. idaeus* or *R. i.* var. *strigosus*. Hyland and Steinmetz's *Trees and Other Woody Plants of Maine* lists 53 different *Rubus* species and subspecies.

Everbearing types bear on first-year canes or primocanes. Everbearing raspberries are particularly valuable for northern growers because they can die to the ground (or be cut to the ground) and still produce a sizable crop the following year. Most everbearers ripen too late for growers in Zones 3 and 4 and cold areas of Zone 5. We don't offer Heritage, a popular producer of high-quality fruit for that reason.

Summer-bearing cultivars bear on second-year canes or floricanes. Harvest leaves for medicinal use from first-year canes. A leaf and fruit vinegar is very high in minerals, and the leaf tea makes a great tonic for both uterus and prostate.

A second variety is not needed for pollination. Prior to planting, soak canes in Agri-gel (see sidebar; available here or in the Organic Growers Supply section of the Seed catalog.

Please note: Raspberries have very fine, fibrous roots. Often they do not sprout from the plant stem after planting. This is OK. Be patient! Keep them well watered and they should all break dormancy, sprout from the roots and thrive for many years to come. (well-rooted bare-root canes)

Everbearing Raspberries

Anne Late. JEF-b1 (Amity x Glen Garry) Flavorful everbearing yellow raspberry, ripens earlier than Kiwigold and is actually yellow, not a washed-out pink. Large cohesive fruit with good flavor. Tall rangy productive plant may sucker less than other everbearing types. Mulching or adding organic matter to the soil will encourage more suckering which should, of course, improve yield. Like other everbearing types, you may cut it right down to the ground after the season (see sidebar). Z4.

2562 Anne Raspberry, bundle of 10, $21.00

Polana Late. Heritage x Zeva Herbsternte. Research Inst of Pomology and Floriculture, Brzezna, Poland, 1991. Very early fruiting everbearing red raspberry has performed very well in our Fedco trials. Ripens in late August or early September in northern districts. According to David Handley, "as near a thing to a sure bet." Large firm berries with very good flavor on vigorous and productive short canes. Easy to pick: the berries hang off the tops of the plants. Suckers freely.

2606 Polana Raspberry, bundle of 10, $21.00

Raspberries and Blackberries

Cane fruits have shallow perennial roots and biennial fruiting canes. They prefer full sun, good air circulation, and well-drained soil rich in organic matter, with pH of 5.8–6.2. Avoid soils where tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, strawberries or wild brambles have grown because they all are subject to verticillium wilt, which may remain in the soil. Plant rows 6–12' apart to facilitate cultivation. See below for planting distances. Before planting, work into the soil 15 bushels dry manure or 10 bushels fresh manure per 100 sq feet. A well-kept patch can last for 10–20 years.

Be sure each hole is large enough to spread out the roots. Do not allow the fine roots to dry out. We suggest soaking roots in Agri-gel for 1–2 hours before planting. Plant 1–2" deeper than in the nursery and then cut the canes off at ground level.

Cane fruits should be trellised between two temporary or permanent wires about 3–4' off the ground and 18–36" apart. Mulch with a thick layer of woodchips or sawdust. Fertilize liberally each spring with up to 100 lbs manure or compost, 8 lbs bloodmeal or 14 lbs cottonseed meal per 100 foot row. Plants require 2" water per week during the growing season.

- Summer-bearing raspberries: Space 2' apart. After harvest, prune to the ground the canes that carried fruit (or remove them the following spring). Thin the fresh first-year canes to about 3–4" apart. They will bear fruit next year. During the growing season cut back canes to 5' if they are bending over severely.
- Purple and black raspberries: Plant in hills 3' apart. Basic pruning is same as summer-bearing varieties. As they fill in, thin to 5–8 canes per hill. During the early summer, pinch back tip of first year canes to 2$^1/_2$–3' tall. This will encourage lateral fruiting branches. These will need very little, if any, support and may not require trellising. In the following spring, cut these fruiting laterals back to 8–12 buds.
- Everbearing raspberries: Plant 9–15" apart. Because everbearing types bear fruit on first-year *and* second-year canes, you have a couple of options. In warmer districts (or for northern New Englanders with an adventurous spirit), you can leave the first-year canes to overwinter after they fruit. The following year, you will get a light crop in early summer from those *now* two-year-old canes, followed by a larger crop later from the new first-year canes. In colder areas generally you would cut all canes to the ground in late fall after the leaves drop, or in early spring; new first-year canes will fruit in mid-late summer.
- Space blackberries 3–4' apart.

Summer-bearing Raspberries

Killarney Early. (Chief x Indian Summer) Morden Station, Manitoba, 1961. Produces medium-to-large round crumbly fruit of excellent quality over a long season. Summer-bearing cultivar ripens after Prelude and before Nova. Same parentage as Boyne, but firmer texture and brighter color. Sturdy 4' canes. Yields consistently. Extremely hardy. Z3.

2660 Killarny Raspberry, bundle of 10, $21.00

Nova Mid. (Southland x Boyne) Kentville, Nova Scotia, 1981. Midseason red introduced relatively recently. In our trials Nova appears to be hardier than Boyne with fruit quality as good as or better than Boyne. Medium-sized firm somewhat acid bright red fruit. Summer-bearing. Upright productive minimally spiny canes produce long fruiting laterals which make the fruit easy to pick. Z3.

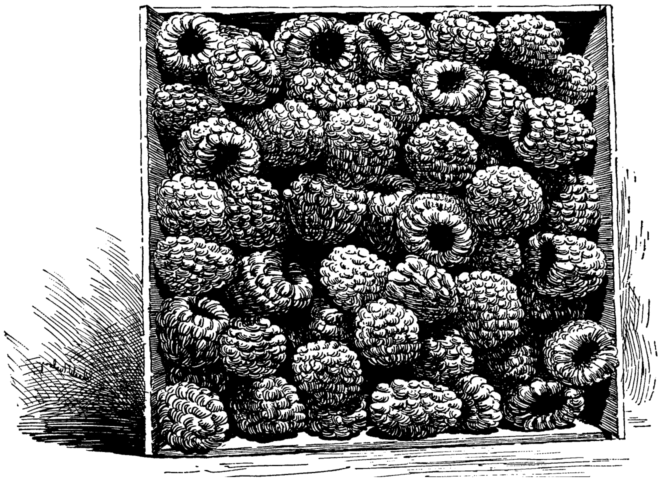
2685 Nova Raspberry, bundle of 10, $21.00

Prelude Early. NY 1009. NY St Exp Stn. The best berry for early-season fresh eating. Listed for the first time in 2007 at the suggestion of grower John Meader who wrote to me, "I'd strongly recommend Prelude. It showed hardiness equal to Boyne last winter [2002-03] and fruits the earliest of all varieties I've observed (over 30)....Prelude would precede Boyne nicely; it has good fruit (taste, firmness, size) and seems quite productive; it fruits well over two full weeks." Firm red medium-sized fruit is easy to see and pick, ripens in central Maine in early-mid July. Can be grown as a primocane type or floricane type. Suckers freely. Z4.

2690 Prelude Raspberry, bundle of 10, $21.00

Royalty Purple Mid. (Cumberland x Newburgh) x (Newburgh x Indian Summer) NY Stn, 1982. Cohesive fairly firm large berries make outstanding jam and jelly and even better fresh eating. Their distinctive flavor is different from the red raspberries, with a hint of black-raspberry. Extremely robust minimally suckering plants are very productive and open-formed; the berries are right in your face and easy to pick. Ready to harvest when they are deep purple, somewhat later than the reds. Summer-bearing. Plant in hills (see sidebar). Usually considered Zone 4 but is proving itself into Zone 3 with occasional slight tip dieback. Does not like wet soil. Disease resistant. Z3/4.

2700 Royalty Purple Raspberry, bundle of 5, $25.00



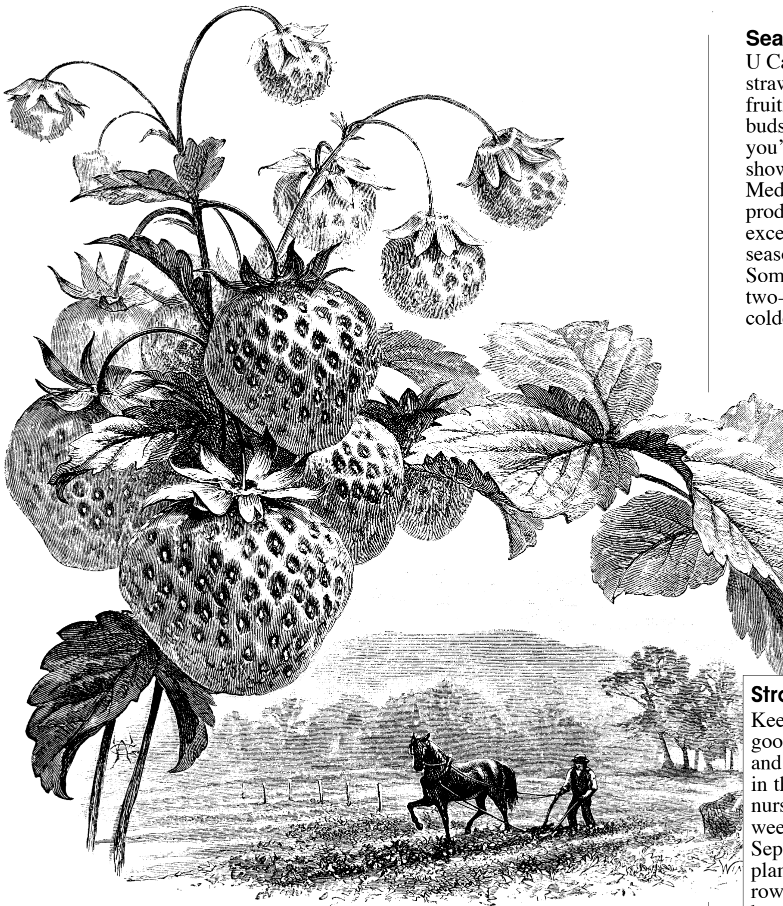
Blackberries *Rubus* spp.

Nelson's Midsummer. Perhaps as a result of the warm winter, last spring it seemed as though every blackberry in central Maine was in bloom. No dieback this past this year. But most winters it's not like that. Blackberries are notoriously vigorous but tender up north. Nelson has been surviving Maine winters for at least a century. Introduced to us by the descendants of Nelson Fronk whose 1928 family photograph taken on their farm northeast of Farmington shows the blackberry growing next to the barn. John Meader, who grows it for Fedco, calls it "exceptionally hardy," in fact, one of the most enduring blackberries he has ever grown. The inch-thick canes are tall, sturdy and upright. They can be grown on posts but also do well free standing. Fruit is moderately large, quite juicy and, when ripe, it has a sweet, true blackberry taste. What really makes this blackberry a standout is its high productivity: 16–18 blossoms on the central blossom stalk is the highest John has ever seen on a blackberry. He gets four good pickings from his patch over two weeks in mid-August. Nelson's makes excellent jelly and is good to eat right from the bush. Disease resistant and, like all blackberries, spreads quickly so give it room to move. We recommend planting in Zone 4 or maybe Zone 3. **ME Grown.**

2751 Nelson Blackberry, bundle of 3, $18.00

Agri-gel A hydrogel formulation which absorbs and holds water. The swollen crystals adhere to plant roots, reducing transplant shock. Safe, non-toxic, easy to use. Useful for garden seedlings as well as woody plants. Highly recommended for raspberries and conifers. Half-ounce packet mixed with one to three gallons of water will treat up to 100 cane plants, or 50 trees and shrubs. *Not allowed for organic certification.* $^1/_2$ oz.

7510 Agri-gel, $2.50



Strawberries *Fragaria* x *ananassa* The ’09 rainy summer, followed by 2010’s bizarrely warm winter and spring, and three frigid nights in May really hammered the central Maine strawberry crop. Although some growers had good berries, the season was way too short. Another reason to diversify!

A major highlight of every summer is picking strawberries. Although no one knows where the common name *strawberry* originated, idle speculation has it that it comes from the practice of putting straw down between the rows for pickers to sit on while they sample the fruit and catch up with each other.

Modern strawberries, developed about 1830, are a hybrid of *F. chiloensis* (native of Chile) and *F. virginiana* (native of North America). Royce Bringhurst of the University of California, Davis, developed day-neutral strawberries from wild plants found in Utah’s Wasatch Mountains. He crossed these with modern commercial varieties and introduced the first day-neutrals in 1980.

50 plants will plant from 50-100'. (virus-free bare-root stock)

Earliglow Early. MDUS 3861 [MDUS 2359 (Fairland x Midland)] x [MD2713 (Redglow x Surecrop)] Maryland Ag Exp Stn, 1966. Medium-sized berries. Best for fresh eating and freezing. Excellent flavor for an early berry. Barbara Bowling called it the best flavored of all varieties in *The Berry Growers Companion*. Also *the* favorite of local strawberry growers Shaun Keenan and Benji Knisley of Sand Hill Farm. Resistant to red stele and verticillium wilt. Considerably more productive in southern New England than up north. Z3.

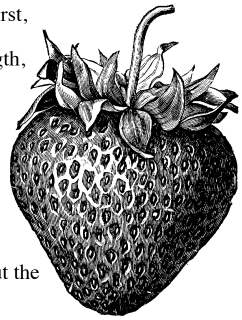
2770 Earliglow Strawberry, bundle of 50, $14.00

Honeoye Early-Mid. NY 1409 (Vibrant x Holiday) NY Station, 1979. Tough, hardy, vigorous, extremely productive, and easy to grow. The freezer-filler of the strawberry patch. Large conic bright red fruit produced over long fruiting season. Firm flesh with tart—and surprisingly good—flavor. Excellent freezing quality. A week before Jewel. Probably the most popular commercial berry in the Northeast. Plant in well-drained soil to avoid red stele. Susceptible to verticillium wilt. Z3/4.

2775 Honeoye Strawberry, bundle of 50, $14.00

Jewel Mid-Late. NY 1324 [(Senga Sengana x NY E-58) x Holiday] NY Stn, 1985. Shaun Keenan suggested that we add Jewel to our list; he even went so far as to say that Jewel tasted almost as good as Sparkle. Although I don’t think I’d go quite that far, I was very impressed with the berry. Large bright red glossy perfectly shaped fruit is firm, sweet and slightly aromatic. Unlike Sparkle, Earliglow and many other varieties, it keeps its size all season. Extremely popular with commercial growers and Gene’s favorite. Good freezing quality. Low incidence of fruit rots and foliar diseases. Not resistant to verticillium or red stele. Z4.

2780 Jewel Strawberry, bundle of 50, $14.00



Seascape CN 49. Developed by Royce Bringhurst, U Cal, Davis, 1991. **Everbearing** day-neutral strawberry sets flower buds regardless of day length, fruiting all summer and into fall. Remove flower buds for the first six weeks after planting and you’ll still get a crop the first year. Seascape is showing excellent results in Northeast trials. Medium-to-long conic high-yielding firm productive reliable fruit with bright red color and excellent flavor. Produces over a very long season. Broad resistance to fungal diseases. Somewhat susceptible to common leaf spot and two-spotted spider mite. Should be hardy in all but the coldest districts. Probably Z4.

2787 Seascape Strawberry, bundle of 50, $15.00

Sparkle Mid-Late. (Fairfax x Aberdeen) NJ Ag Exp Stn, 1942. Although not a favorite with commercial growers due to moderate crop size and smaller berries, I’ve yet to taste a strawberry that comes even remotely close to Sparkle. To me, they possess a flavor that can only be described as the essence of strawberry. The best in an early year, the best in a late year, the best this year, last year, every year. This is the berry if you want to eat the perfect strawberry. Soft berries make delicious fresh eating and are also excellent for jams and freezing. One of its few drawbacks is that it tends to lose color in the freezer. First fruit set is large; the rest are small. Resistant to most strains of red stele. Blooms late, rarely affected by spring frost. Z3.

2790 Sparkle Strawberry, bundle of 50, $14.00

Strawberries

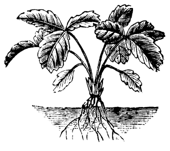
Keep cold or refrigerate between arrival and planting. Strawberries require good air drainage, well-drained fertile soil with pH of 5.8–6.2, thick mulch and full sun. Avoid soils where tomatoes, peppers or potatoes have grown in the past 4 years. Plant strawberries at the same depth as they were in the nursery, with the middle of the crown at soil level. Keep your patch free of weeds. They require 3/4–1" water per week during April, May, August, September and October. Mulch with hay or straw in late fall to protect plants over winter. In the spring, pull mulch off plants and place between rows where it will keep fruit dry and clean during the summer. It can also be raked back over the plants if frost threatens flower buds. Floating rowcover may also be used for winter and frost protection.

June-Bearing Strawberries

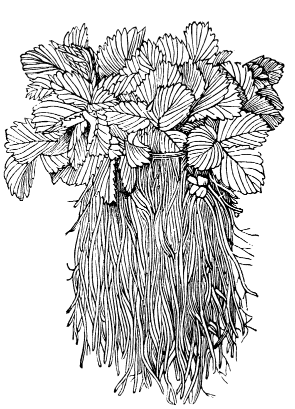
Matted Row system: Set plants 12–24" apart in rows 3' apart. Allow plants to produce runners freely and fill in the row. Remove all flowers the first year. Harvest berries the second summer. Immediately after harvest, fertilize liberally with compost or aged manure and renovate the row. By hand or with a tiller, narrow the row to 12" wide. Thin plants to 4–5" apart within the row. By this method a bed can last about 5 years. Then plow it under and start again.

Day-Neutral Strawberries (like Seascape) flower regardless of day length as long as temperatures are between 35 and 85°, and produce fruit from June to October. They are also uncommonly productive—about one pound of fruit per plant the first year, and slightly less the second year. Productivity peaks in August the first year. The second year, berry size decreases in the hottest weather and increases in cooler weather.

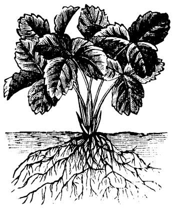
They are heavy feeders and benefit from 3–4" of manure worked 4–6" into the soil prior to planting, and monthly side-dressing of manure throughout the season. Plant 6–12" apart. Mulch with black plastic or thick straw immediately after planting. Remove flowers for the first six weeks, and remove all runners the first season. Mulch in late fall. Side-dress with manure monthly during the second season beginning in May. Till under after the second year and begin again.



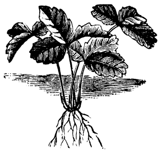
STRAWBERRY PLANTED TOO SHALLOW



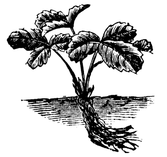
BUNCH OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.



RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING



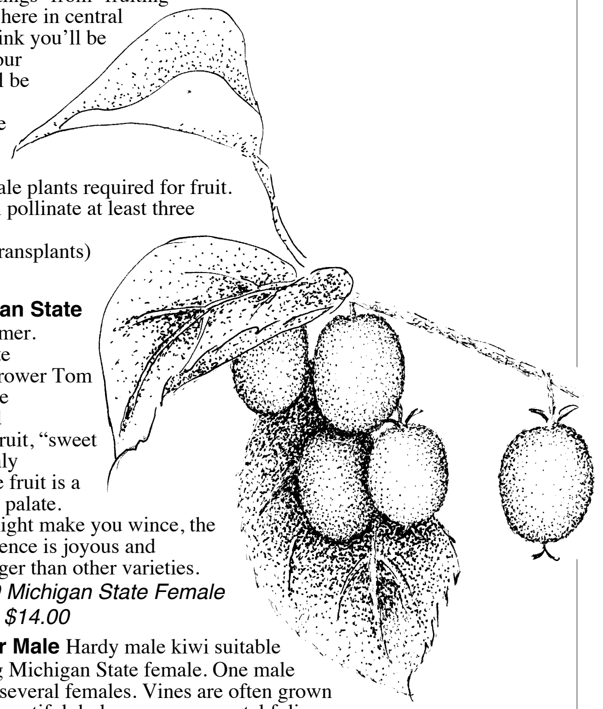
STRAWBERRY PLANTED TOO DEEP.



WRONG WAY OF PLANTING.

More Edibles

***Actinidia arguta* Hardy Kiwi** Productive climbing vine produces delicious grape-sized kiwi fruits in late summer. Unlike supermarket kiwis, the skin is smooth and edible. Easy to grow in rich well-drained soils. Will begin producing in 5–9 years. No significant pest or disease problems. Some growers have been frustrated with vines that have proven unproductive or not hardy. After consulting several of Maine's long-time growers, we collected cuttings from fruiting combinations here in central Maine. We think you'll be pleased with our choices. We'll be offering more varieties in the years to come. Both male and female plants required for fruit. One male will pollinate at least three females. Z4. (well-rooted transplants)

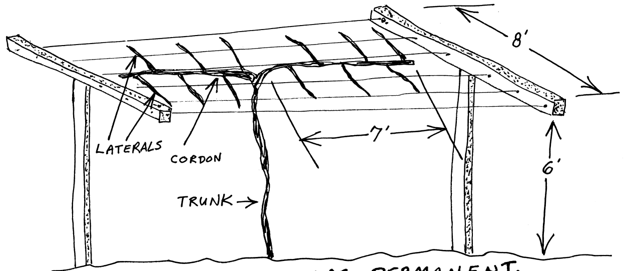


***A. a.* Michigan State** (female) Summer. Michigan State University. Grower Tom Vigue calls the thumb-shaped thumb-sized fruit, "sweet and most highly luscious." The fruit is a bit sour to my palate. Although it might make you wince, the overall experience is joyous and delicious. Larger than other varieties.

2829 Michigan State Female Kiwi, $14.00

***A. a.* Meader Male** Hardy male kiwi suitable for pollinating Michigan State female. One male will pollinate several females. Vines are often grown just for their beautiful dark green ornamental foliage.

2834 Meader Male kiwi, $14.00

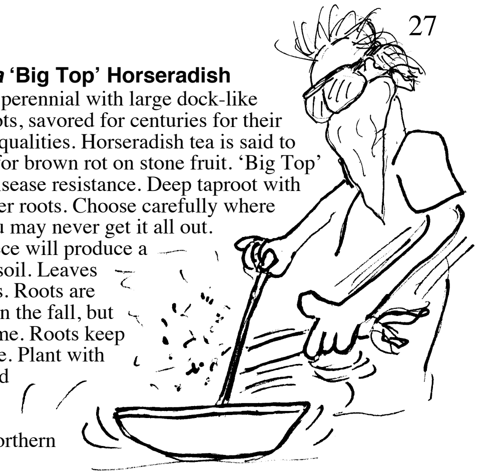


TRUNK + CORDONS ARE PERMANENT. EACH YEAR CUT OFF OLD LATERALS AND LEAVE NEW LATERALS. FRUIT SPURS WILL DEVELOP OFF THESE CANES.

Kiwis are dioecious vines, meaning male and female flowers are on separate plants, so you must plant a male plant to pollinate the fruiting female plants. They are extremely vigorous and require a rugged trellis or arbor and heavy pruning. Plant vines 10' apart each way in moderately rich moist but well-drained soil (pH 5.0–6.5). One male will pollinate several females as long as they are within approximately 30' of the male. Although the vines are quite hardy, the flowers and foliage are frost sensitive. Planting on a northern exposure will delay budding in spring and reduce risk of frost damage. Protection from winter winds and intense winter sun is also recommended. Mulch with hay or wood chips. On poor soil fertilize with compost annually.

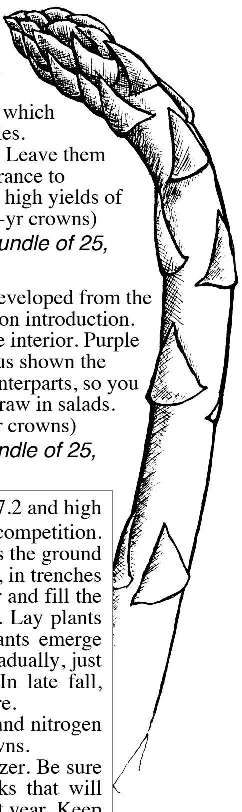
On a trellis: Train a single trunk to the trellis wires and then train two permanent 7–10' cordons (arms) off the trunk. Each winter remove at least 70% of old growth, leaving a dozen or so one-year-old laterals. That year's fruit will develop on fruit spurs growing off these one-year-old canes (laterals). On extremely rampant vines, summer pruning may be required to keep the vines from choking out your farm.

On an arbor or gazebo: Once established, prune 70% of the old growth each year and leave some new canes for this year's fruiting.



***Armoracia rusticana* 'Big Top' Horseradish** Exceptionally vigorous perennial with large dock-like leaves and spicy hot roots, savored for centuries for their culinary and medicinal qualities. Horseradish tea is said to be an effective control for brown rot on stone fruit. 'Big Top' is a newer strain with disease resistance. Deep taproot with numerous shallow runner roots. Choose carefully where you plant it because you may never get it all out. Even the tiniest root piece will produce a new plant. Prefers rich soil. Leaves can be cooked as greens. Roots are traditionally harvested in the fall, but you can dig them anytime. Roots keep 3–4 months in the fridge. Plant with the slanted cut down and the flat side up, or just toss them in and watch them grow. Native to northern Europe. Z3. (#1 roots)

2860 Bigtop Horseradish, bundle of 5, $14.00



***Asparagus officinalis* 'Jersey Supreme' Asparagus** Early. Rutgers U. A spring staple for well over 2000 years, asparagus is thought to have originated around the Mediterranean Sea, perhaps in Asia Minor. The pharaohs, Greeks and Romans were all aware of its highly nutritious qualities and delectable flavor. The earliest known American horticultural advertisement, from March 1719, is for "English Sparrow-grass Roots." Jersey Supreme, released in 2000, is an all-male hybrid which is more productive than the older all-male varieties. Occasionally females will show up in a planting. Leave them be or rogue them out as you wish. Excellent tolerance to asparagus rust and fusarium crown rot. Produces high yields of large-diameter tender spears. Z4. (large-rooted 1-yr crowns)

2872 Asparagus Jersey Supreme, bundle of 25, $15.50

***A. o.* 'Purple Passion' Asparagus** Early. Developed from the Italian heirloom *Violetto di Albenga*. Brian Benson introduction. Very large deep purple stalk with a creamy white interior. Purple asparagus are actually a type of "white" asparagus shown the light. Sweeter and less stringy than its green counterparts, so you can use more of the spear. Tender enough to eat raw in salads. Turns green when cooked. Z4. (large-rooted 1-yr crowns)

2875 Asparagus Purple Passion, bundle of 25, $15.50

Asparagus requires fertile soil with pH 6.8–7.2 and high levels of phosphorus. It doesn't like weed competition. Plant when you receive your order or as soon as the ground can be worked. Plant 14–18" apart, 6–10" deep, in trenches 4' apart. Or dig your trenches somewhat deeper and fill the bottom with 4" of compost and rotted manure. Lay plants with crown up and cover with 2" of soil. Plants emerge very slowly. As young shoots grow, add soil gradually, just covering the shoots, until the trench is full. In late fall, remove dead stalks and mulch with 3" of manure.

Second summer: Add lime, rock fertilizers, and nitrogen as needed. Control weeds but do not injure crowns.

Later years: Same routine but increase fertilizer. Be sure to leave some spears each year to grow stalks that will support the roots and give you more spears next year. Keep the bed weed free and mulched heavily.

New research shows that asparagus can be selectively harvested for 2 weeks during the second growing season, for 4 weeks in the third, and a full season thereafter. We recommend caution in harvesting. Before the third or fourth season, only the largest shoots from vigorous plants should be removed, as the young plants need to establish themselves.

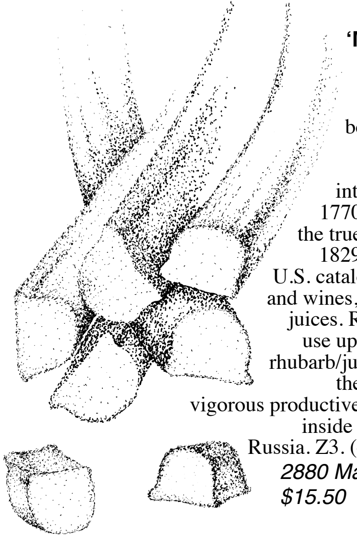
***Chenopodium bonus-henricus* Good King Henry** 2x2' Also called Fat Hen, Poor-man's Asparagus, Perennial Goosefoot, Lincolnshire Spinach, Lincolnshire Asparagus, etc. Clumping herbaceous perennial, member of the spinach family with mild edible leaves, shoots, buds and seeds. Popular for thousands of years in northern Europe. Eat the shoots in spring like asparagus. Harvest young leaves early spring and late fall and cook like spinach. (Leaves become bitter once the plant flowers.) Buds resemble broccoli. Seeds can be ground into flour or fed to chickens. Don't harvest all the leaves and it will come back. You can also allow it to go to seed and self sow. Large deep root. Prefers fertile soil. Sun or partial shade. Thought to be named after Guter Heinrich, an elf-like character from Germanic folklore. Native to Eurasia. Z3. (well-rooted plugs)

2877 Good King Henry, $10.00

Rhubarb

Plant the top of the root division level with the surface in well-prepared well-drained rich slightly acid soil (pH 5.5–6.5) and a bushel of well-rotted manure or compost under each crown. When plants are established, fertilize liberally with manure and balanced garden fertilizer or compost every spring, as it's a heavy feeder. Harvest for four weeks two years after planting. Thereafter you can harvest for 8-10 weeks each year. Never remove more than $^{2}/_{3}$ of the stalks from a plant.

Every ten years or so, divide plants in early spring, leaving about $^{1}/_{3}$ of the crown in place. Cut up the remainder into fist-sized pieces and replant.



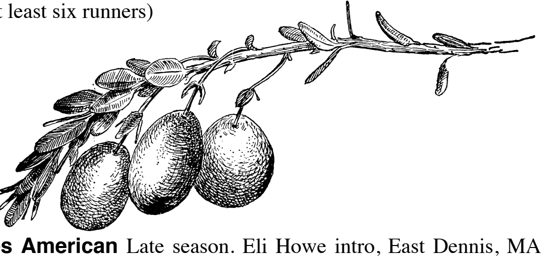
***Rheum rhabarbarum* 'MacDonald' Rhubarb** MacDonald College, Quebec. Perennial herb of the buckwheat family, rhubarb's clumps of juicy acid leaf stalks have been a staple food and medicine every spring for thousands of years. Ben Franklin may have been the first to introduce rhubarb to North America. In 1770, while in England, he sent "some of the true Rhubarb seed" to John Bartram. By 1829 this Siberian plant was appearing in U.S. catalogs. Most famous these days for pies and wines, but also good for sauces, breads and juices. Rhubarb/apple sauce is a great way to use up the last of the root cellar apples, and rhubarb/juneberry pie is a great way to kick off the summer. MacDonald has extremely vigorous productive upright large tender stalks, deep red inside and out. Leaves not edible. Native to Russia. Z3. (#1 crowns)

2880 MacDonald Rhubarb, bundle of 2, $15.50

***Sium sisarum* Skirret** 3-6' x 1-2' Herbaceous perennial member of the carrot family with sweet flavorful roots that taste like a cross between parsley, parsnip, carrot and chestnut. The name comes from the Dutch *suikerwortel*, meaning 'sugar root.' For years we have offered skirret as seed but this year we are offering roots. CR Lawn writes in the seed catalog, "If you like parsnips, you'll probably love skirret.…makes a bundle of swollen greyish-white roots from the crown, each much thinner than a parsnip. It has an affinity for wet or boggy land where most other vegetables do not like to grow. Root formation is longest and straightest in sandy soil. Given adequate moisture, roots will grow up to 1' long and be the diameter of your pinkie.…Good eaten raw in salads, baked, stewed, braised, batter-fried, or used in soups, stews, and curries." Harvest in the fall. Divide roots to start additional plants or let it go to seed and watch out! Sun or partial shade. Does not like compacted soils. Native of eastern Asia. Probably Z4. (well-rooted 4" pots)

2886 Skirret, $15.00

***Vaccinium macrocarpon* American Cranberry** This is the cranberry of holiday sauces, bread and jelly. Dense low 2–12" lustrous evergreen ground cover, reddish purple in fall and loaded with $^{1}/_{2}$" light yellow to orange to reddish-maroon berries that color more after harvest. Handpick or rake like blueberries before hard frost. Use fresh, freeze, or store in a cool basement or root cellar for months. Berries are a well-known cystitis remedy. For generations, nearly all commercial plantings consisted of the "Big Four" varieties. These were 'Early Black', 'Howes', 'McFarlin' and 'Searles'. Selected from native bogs, they were cultivated based on regional preferences. Requires acidic soil, native to northeastern U.S. and Canada. Sold as a fibrous clump of 10 or more plants. Break up the clump into individual plants. One clump will fill a 5x5' bed. Z2. **ME Grown.** (1 gallon with at least six runners)



Howes American Late season. Eli Howe intro, East Dennis, MA, 1843. One of the big four traditional cranberry varieties. Medium-sized red fruit, ripens around October 5 in Massachusetts. Upright coarse vines with relatively few runners. Keeps well. Some disease resistance. Z3.

2891 Howes American Cranberry, $17.00

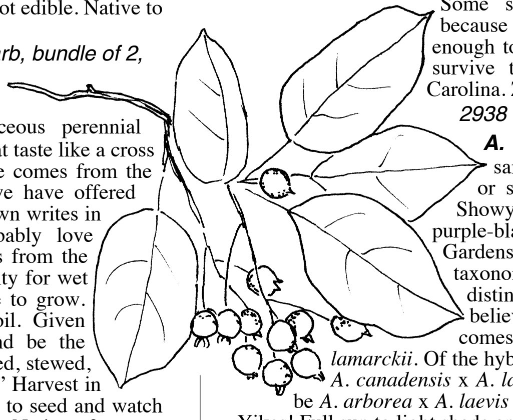
Stevens American Midseason. (McFarlin x Potters) H.F. Bain in Whitesbog, NJ, 1950. Part of huge USDA cranberry breeding program begun in 1929. Large deep red fruit keeps well. Productive vigorous vines. Z3.

2892 Stevens American Cranberry, $17.00

Fruiting Shrubs and Trees

These fruit-bearing trees and shrubs make beautiful hedges and attract birds and other wildlife. Many produce quite edible fruit as well. All are excellent candidates for your permaculture or edible landscape. **Plant more than one of a kind to ensure pollination** for fruit production.

Amelanchier Very hardy genus of spring-flowering shrubs and small trees with blueberry-like sweet edible berries. Native to the northern hemisphere, especially the U.S. and Canada. Northern New England has many. There has never been agreement about the number of species in the genus: accounts range from a half dozen to over thirty. Some are relatively easy to identify while others are nearly impossible. On top of that, some cross readily with one another creating numerous natural hybrids. Many common names are used pretty much interchangeably including **Juneberry**, **Serviceberry**, **Saskatoon**, **Shadblow**, **Shadbush**, **Shad**. All the Amelanchiers are beautiful in spring and useful for the edible landscaper. Distinctive rusty-orange foliage and 5-petaled white flowers in spring. Nice red-orange fall color. Berries good in pies, cobblers, jellies, jams, smoothies and cakes. Used by native peoples of the western prairies to make pemmican. Popular with wildlife. Prefers slightly acid soil (pH 5–7). Thrives along stream beds as well as on rocky slopes. Tolerates partial shade, salt, pollution and wet spots but not standing water. Usually considered to be self-fruitful although we recommend planting with other Amelanchiers for pollination. No serious insect or disease problems.



***A. canadensis* Canada Shadbush** 6-20' Usually a rather short multi-stemmed suckering shrub. Not really a tree, but often confused with *A. arborea*. The *canadensis* in bloom and its rusty foliage is one of the wonderful signs of spring in Maine. Same purpley-black sweet juicy "Juneberries" as the others, though generally not cultivated for the fruit. Some say early settlers named it Serviceberry because when it blooms, the ground is thawed enough to hold a burial service for those who didn't survive the winter. Native from Maine to South Carolina. Z3.

2938 Shadbush, $14.00

***A. lamarckii* Apple Serviceberry** 15-25' x same. Large understory multi-stemmed shrub or small tree with an upright spreading form. Showy bloom in early spring and sweet juicy purple-black fruit. From the Missouri Botanical Gardens comes this explanation of the plant's taxonomy: "Although generally considered to be a distinct North American species, some experts believe it to be a naturally occurring hybrid that comes true from seed and designate it as *A.* x *lamarckii*. Of the hybrid theorists, some claim the parentage to be *A. canadensis* x *A. laevis*, whereas others assert the parentage to be *A. arborea* x *A. laevis* and find synonymity with *A.* x *grandiflora*." Yikes! Full sun to light shade and moist, well-drained, acid soils. Z4.

2948 Apple Serviceberry, $14.00

American Cranberries are shallow-rooted and require light acid soil (pH 4.0–5.5), preferably cool, moist and high in organic matter, similar to soil in which blueberries grow well. Will grow in dry locations. Though often flooded for frost protection and convenience in commercial operations, flooding is not necessary in home plots. Plant them in spring once the ground can be worked. They do well in a bed or in a naturalized setting. We no longer recommend mixing in sulfur to acidify the soil (see directions below). Sulfur is slow-acting and should be added to soil surface in subsequent years if necessary. Mixing it into the soil can damage tender young roots.

Instructions for a 5x5′ bed (10 plants):

For acidic "blueberry" soils: If you're fortunate to have a site where blueberries grow naturally, clear a spot of vegetation, cultivate the soil, add some peat and sand if you like, and you're ready to plant.

Sandy soils: Remove soil 10" deep and mix soil with 2 bales of damp peat moss. Replace mixture in bed and cover with 2" of sand.

Clay or silty soils: Remove soil 10" deep and place it around the edge of the bed as a berm. Replace the soil with a 50-50 mix of soil and peat (about 2 bales of peat). Cover with an additional 2" of sand. Plant cranberries 12" apart, so the roots are in the peat and the sand is covering the lower portion of the stems.

Remove all weeds as needed. Water the plants weekly so that the peat is moist but not saturated. Add nitrogen at a rate of $^{1}/_{3}$–1 lb (or 20–50 pounds of manure) per 100 sq feet each year. No pesticides should be necessary.

Handpick before first hard frost when berries are red.

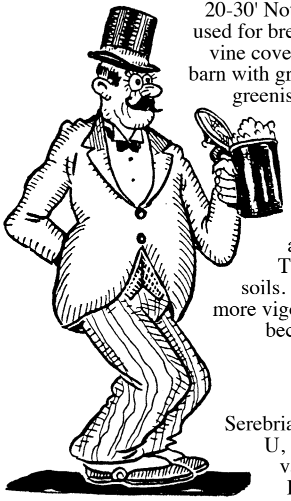
In late fall, cover the bed to protect the plants from the drying effect of winter winds. Use a mulch of leaves or pine needles; or cover with polyester row cover and then clear plastic; or cover with row cover and then plenty of leaves. If you use row cover or plastic, you may want to bait for mice under the plastic.

Remove mulch in early April. Protect flower buds from 28° frosts by covering with plastic during frosty nights.

Every two years partially cover the plants with a $^{1}/_{2}$–1" layer of sand in spring before growth begins. This will help produce more berries and keep weeds down.

***Cornus mas* 'Golden Glory' Cornelian Cherry** 20-25' Large multi-stemmed shrub with oval to rounded form, or a small tree if you prune lower branches. Covered with small bright yellow flower clusters for 3 weeks in early spring, even before forsythia. Attractive long ovate leaves are shiny rich green. Bears profusions of dark red—almost black—small oblong cherry-like fruit from mid-late summer into fall. Fruit is variable but can be sweet, tart and tasty, and traditionally has many uses. Best for fresh eating when dark red and slightly soft. Glory was selected for landscaping rather then fruit. Blooms prolifically making it a good pollinator for other varieties. Fruits are small but numerous. Taste is good. We are currently trialing a number of varieties and are teaching ourselves to graft them. Stay tuned. Folkloric use for skin disorders, joint pains and stomach upset. Extremely tough useful wood. Flaky exfoliating bark. Easy to grow, pest- and fungus-free and very long lived. Excellent as a hedge or specimen. Prefers well-drained soils but adapts to most soils, city conditions, even shade. Drought tolerant. Pest problems negligible. Resistant to deer browsing. Fruit buds tend to escape early spring frosts although they can be injured in colder areas. Self-pollinating, though pollination may improve with more trees. Native to eastern Europe and western Asia. Z4/5. **ME Grown.**
(12-18" transplants)

3000 Golden Glory Cornelian Cherry, $14.00



***Humulus lupulus* Common Hop** Late summer. Up to 20-30' Not only for brewmeisters, although it has been used for brewing for over 1000 years. Beautiful twining vine covers a trellis, an archway or the entire side of a barn with green lobed leaves, bristly stems, insignificant greenish flowers, followed by the hops themselves: papery aromatic cone-like strobiles that are used in beer and insomnia remedies. For brewing, there are basically two types of hops. Aroma hops have lower alpha acids and are used for flavoring, finishing or conditioning brews. Bitter hops have higher alpha acids and are used to impart bitterness. Tolerates shade, adapted to most well-drained soils. Dies back to the ground in fall and rebounds more vigorously each year. Plant it where you want it because it really takes over. No serious pests or diseases. Native to Eurasia. Z3.
(5-6" female rhizomes)

***H. l.* 'Cascade'** USDA 19124 (Fuggle x Serebrianka-Fuggle S) x open-pollinated. Oregon St U, 1972. Fragrantly aromatic hop, low bittering value. A customer wrote, "While it's true that Budweiser waves a frond of this variety over their vats of 'sparkling, fermented rice and corn beverage,' Cascade has gained impeccable renown as *the* charismatic hop in such unsurpassable ales as Anchor's 'Liberty Ale', Sierra Nevada's 'Pale Ale' and McNeill's 'Firehouse Amber Ale'. Nothing 'light' about these." Resistant to downy mildew.

3030 Cascade Hops, bundle of 3, $15.50

***H. l.* 'Willamette'** USDA 21003 x Fuggle Seedling 2-4, USDA, 1976. Excellent all-purpose hop. Old English-style aroma with brewing characteristics similar to Fuggle. Low bittering. Spicy aroma. Good finishing hop for brewing English ales and stout. Vigorous. Higher yielding than Fuggle. Ripens midseason (late summer) and has good disease resistance.

3034 Willamette Hops, bundle of 3, $15.50

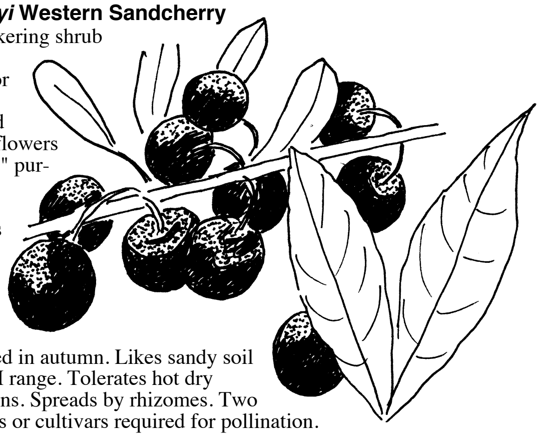
Hops

Refrigerate slightly moistened rhizomes in a plastic bag until planting. Hops prefer full sun and light-textured rich well-drained soil, with a pH of 6.5–8.0. As soon as soil can be worked in spring, till to create a weed-free area. Dig holes about 1' deep and at least 3' apart in rows. Add manure, compost and other slow-release organic fertilizers. Plant 2 rhizomes per hole, horizontally with the buds pointed up and cover with 1–2" of loose soil. The first year the hop plant requires frequent light watering and mulching.

Hops grow vertically, with lateral sidearms extending from the main vine and producing cones. Vines may grow up to 25' in a single season, and do best if they are trained onto strong twine 12–30' high, supported by a trellis, wire, pole, tree branch or south-facing building. When the young vines are about 1' long, select the 2 or 3 most vigorous vines per hill and remove the rest. Gently wrap the vines clockwise onto a string. Once trained, the vine will guide itself.

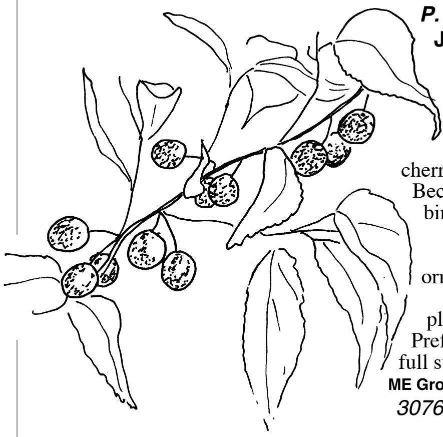
Pick the hops when they are papery but still slightly sticky and filled with yellow powder. Harvest dates will vary with the variety and climate. Because most hops are produced out of reach from the ground, it is safest to lower the vines in order to pick the hops. Dry hops thoroughly before use. Placed on a window screen in a dry attic, they will dry in a few weeks. Dried hops freeze well.

Cut the vines back to the ground after they have been killed by frost. Each spring apply a hearty topdressing of manure and compost. To help control vigor, prune roots by cutting a 2–3' circle with a shovel around the base of the plant in spring.



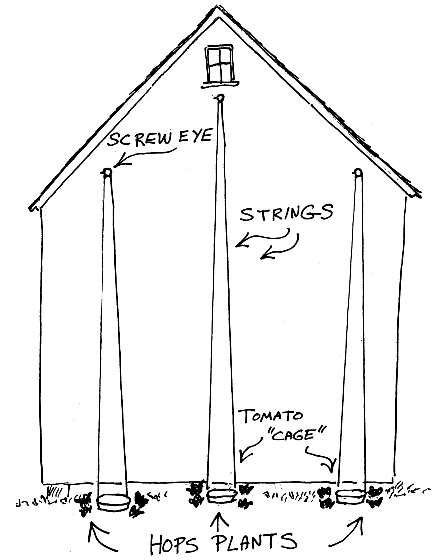
***Prunus besseyi* Western Sandcherry** 4-6' x same. Suckering shrub produces small plums suitable for jellies, pies and wildlife. Covered with pure white flowers in spring. The $^3/4$" purplish-black juicy fruit has variable flesh. Sometimes sweeet, sometimes sour. Can bear very heavy crops. Foliage is silvery grey turning bronze red in autumn. Likes sandy soil in the 5.3–7.5 pH range. Tolerates hot dry "plains" conditions. Spreads by rhizomes. Two or more seedlings or cultivars required for pollination. These are seedlings. Native from Manitoba to Colorado. Z3.
(12-18" transplants)

3070 Western Sandcherry, $11.25



***P. japonica* x *P. jacquemontii* Joel Bush Cherry** 4x4' Elwyn Meader introduction, NH. The best of Meader's three bush cherries. Bears 3 or 4 quarts of freestone fruit per plant. Similar to Montmorency cherries, excellent for pies and jams. Because it ripens in September, the birds leave them alone, so there is no need to net the shrubs. Pink blossoms in spring are highly ornamental. After suffering a crop failure in 2010, we are very pleased with the quality for 2011. Prefers well-drained fertile soil and full sun. Self-pollinating. Z3.
ME Grown. (well-rooted quart)

3076 Joel Bush Cherry, $15.50



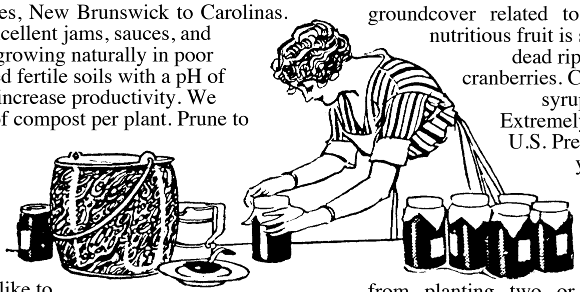
The Hops Trellis

Locate your hop bed near your barn, garage, skyscraper or other tall building. Dig a hole about 3' deep in the growing bed for every 4–6 plants. Obtain tomato cages at a garden center. Bury the cage securely in the hole so that only the uppermost hoop is above ground. Tie 2 long rugged strings to the hoop. Then, tie them to a ring, timber, or window sill high above the ground—30 feet if you can do it. Plant 2–3 hops plants on either side of the hoop and train them to grow up the string. By the second year, you should have hops growing to the top. Detach string and lower the vines to the ground when ready to harvest.

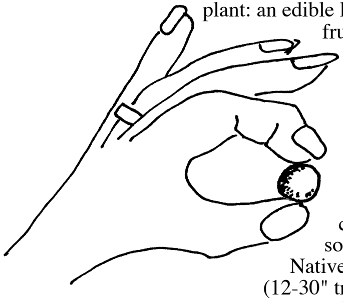
Design courtesy of Brad Hunter.

Prunus maritima **Beach Plum** 6' x 5-6' Late summer. Rounded dense suckering shrub found along ocean beaches, New Brunswick to Carolinas. Purplish-red 1/2-1" fruit in late summer. Excellent jams, sauces, and especially jelly. Although typically found growing naturally in poor sandy soils, the plants thrive in well-drained fertile soils with a pH of 6–6.5. Additional fertilization will further increase productivity. We suggest an annual 5-gallon bucket or two of compost per plant. Prune to maintain an open center for good light penetration. Plant about 5' apart. Although pollination requirements are uncertain, we recommend planting at least 2 for good fruiting. For the past 10 years, Cornell University has been testing growing techniques and evaluating thousands of seedlings along the Northeast coast. We'd like to offer named selections at some point. Salt tolerant! Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

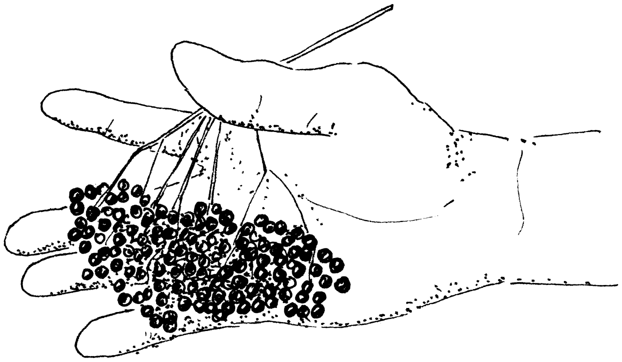
3082 Beach Plum, $11.25



P. tomentosa **Nanking Cherry** 6-10' x same. Broad dense highly ornamental shrub, becoming open and attractively irregular. Pink buds open to masses of fragrant white 3/4" flowers. Deeply veined light green foliage with very fine fuzz (tomentosa) lining each vein underneath. Excellent hedge plant: an edible landscape crop that produces a lot of fruit that actually *is* edible! Scarlet 1/2" fruit in early summer ranges in flavor from mild to tart and in color from scarlet to clear red to pink and sometimes even white. Eat fresh or frozen. Said to make a good pie but pitting would require quite a bit of work. Covering plants with netting will deter birds from robbing your crop. Prefers full sun in well-drained soil. Plant two or more for pollination. Native to China and Japan. Z2. **ME Grown.** (12-30" transplants)



3100 Nanking Cherry, $11.25



Sambucus canadensis **Elderberry** 6-12' x same. Also called **Sweet** or **Black-Berried Elder**. Broad vigorous multi-stemmed shrub with spreading branches. The large creamy-white flower clusters (cymes) that cover the shrub in early summer make delicious fritters. Dry them for a wintertime cold and flu remedy tea. Purple-black berries in late summer used in jelly or pie are famous for wine and attract many species of birds, beneficial insects, and other wildlife. To remove berries from their stems, pack entire panicles of berries into plastic bags and put the bags in the freezer. Once frozen, remove and whack the bag with a ruler, piece of kindling, etc. The berries will easily fall from the stems. Then poke a hole in the bag and the berries will roll out! Freezing will not damage the berries. Best grown in moist rich soil. Free from diseases and insects. Considered self-pollinating, but pollination will be improved planting two of *the same or different* varieties near one another. Native to eastern U.S. Z3.

S. c. **Adams No. 1** Selected by William Adams, Union Springs, NY, 1926. Very large vigorous strong productive bush. Large berries and fruit clusters. (1-yr well-rooted plants)

3163 Adams Elderberry, $15.00

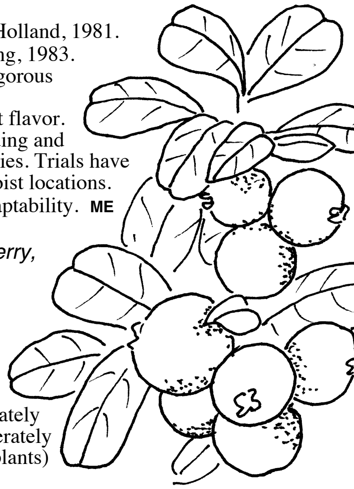
S. c. **Johns** Adams No. 1 or Adams No. 2 x open-pollinated, Nova Scotia Exp Stn, 1954. Very vigorous, up to 10' tall. One particular cutting in Jen's nursery grew five feet tall in one summer and had berries and flowers at the same time late into the summer! Said to be slightly less productive than Adams, but berries and clusters are larger; foliage darker. **ME Grown.** (2-3')

3179 Johns Elderberry, $15.00

S. c. **York** Ezyoff x Adams No. 2. NY Ag Exp Station, 1964. Considered the largest-fruited and heaviest-bearing cultivar. Heavy clusters ripen after Adams. Bright green foliage on a large rounded shrub. (1 yr well-rooted plants)

3199 York Elderberry, $15.00

Vaccinium vitis-idaea **Lingonberry** Vigorous shallow-rooted spreading groundcover related to blueberries and cranberries. Bright glossy red nutritious fruit is slightly smaller than highbush blueberries. Tart until dead ripe, then quite good. Richer less astringent flavor than cranberries. Can be eaten fresh but primarily used in sauces, jams, syrups, juices and wines. Small shiny dark green foliage. Extremely popular in Scandinavia and now catching on in the U.S. Prefers full sun and poor sandy acid (pH 4.5–5) soils. If you've got good blueberries, try these. Ripens in late summer but is best after a frost. Harvest by hand or with a blueberry rake. Will produce 1–2 lbs per plant. Stores up to 2 months in the fridge. Plant 12–18" apart in rows 3–4' apart. Incredibly tough and very hardy. Self-pollinating but may benefit from planting two or more varieties. Native to the colder northern hemisphere. Z3.



V. v. **'Red Pearl'** 12-18" x same. Holland, 1981. Introduced to the U.S. by Elden Stang, 1983. Formerly called European Pearl. Vigorous rapidly spreading plants. Small to medium-sized berries have excellent flavor. Has a reputation for being low-yielding and more suited to pollinating other berries. Trials have shown good production in sunny moist locations. Good disease resistance and soil adaptability. **ME Grown.** (2 yr transplants)

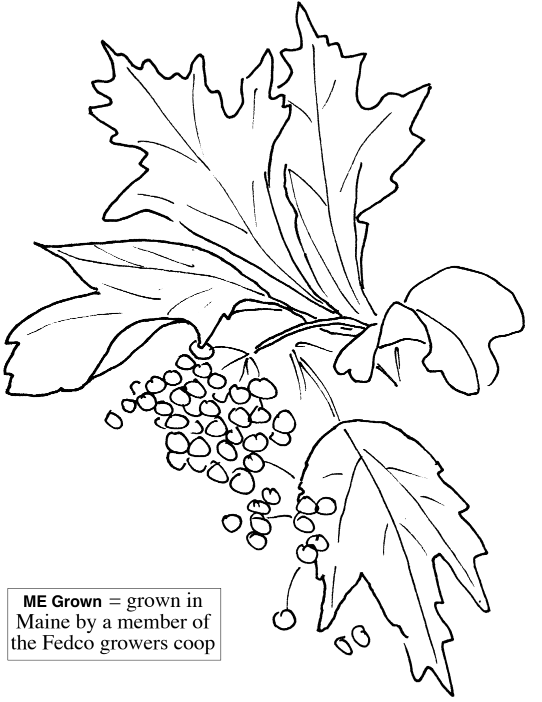
3237 Red Pearl Lingonberry, $10.50

V. v. **'Regal'** 7-8" x 36" WI-108. University of Wisconsin-Madison introduction, 1994. From open-pollinated seed collected in southwest Finland. Small-medium berries with excellent flavor. Moderately fast spreading. Precocious and moderately vigorous. Z3. **ME Grown.** (2 yr transplants)

3238 Regal Lingonberry, $10.50

Viburnum trilobum **'Wentworth' Highbush Cranberry** 8-12' x same. Also known as **Crampbark**. Multi-stemmed shrub, good for screens and hedges, has clusters of white flowers in May. Pendulous bunches of brilliant ruby-red berries hang from September to February. Berries can be used for jams and preserves even after they're frozen on the shrub. Cran-apple jelly is wonderful. The cooking berries are incredibly stinky, but the odor subsides when the berries are cooked. Bark used as an anti-spasmodic; tea especially good for relieving menstrual cramping. Harvest the bark anytime. Popular with dozens of bird species, especially waxwings. Flowers help attract and support beneficial insects. Tolerates dry soils if high in organic matter, but prefers rich moist well-drained soils, sun or shade. Soil pH 6–7. Susceptible to viburnum leaf beetle; check with your local extension office or nursery to determine if this could be a problem. Not a bog cranberry (see #**2891-2**). Native northeast U.S. and Canada. Self-pollinating. Z2. (12-18" transplants)

3245 Wentworth Highbush Cranberry, $10.50



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All other states	$14.00	over $140.00, pay 10% of adjusted total

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	Item #	Number of pkgs.	Number of plants	Description	Price per package	Total Price
1						
2						
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Shipping	+
Grand Total	=

Remember the box charge!

Shipping Charges: (we ship by UPS or Priority Mail, our choice)

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Priority Mail	$14.00	over $70.00, pay 20% of adjusted total

Shipping Charge	
+ Box charge	+ **$5.00**
Shipping	=

Make checks payable to **Fedco**

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- Please fill out the address information and totals blocks above. We *must* have a road name for UPS delivery.
- For early delivery of rootstock or for scionwood, send a SASE for the order form or download it from our website.
- If you require Priority Mail delivery, minimum shipping charge is $14 or 20% for orders with an adjusted total over $70.
- We will add a $10 handling fee if you ask us to make adjustments after we have received your order.
- We ship between April 1 and April 15; we will add a $15 handling fee if you specify a shipping date within this period or if you specify shipment around May 4.
- Consider donating your refund to the Maine Organic Farmers & Gardeners Association (MOFGA) Permanent Site Fund.

We accept Visa or MasterCard ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Exp. Date ☐☐ ☐☐

Fedco Trees 2011: Trees, Shrubs & Plants

	Item #	Number of pkgs.	Number of plants	Description	Price per package	Total Price
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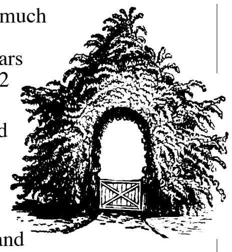
					Subtotal (carry to other side)	

If you are ordering more than 28 items, you may copy this page or our format and submit as many pages as you need.

Suggestions:



Conifers transplanted once in the nursery have a much higher success rate. These conifers are mostly three- to four-year-old transplants. 2-2TR means the plant is 4 years old: 2 years as a seedling and 2 years as a transplant. P+2 means one year as a plug and 2 years as a transplant.

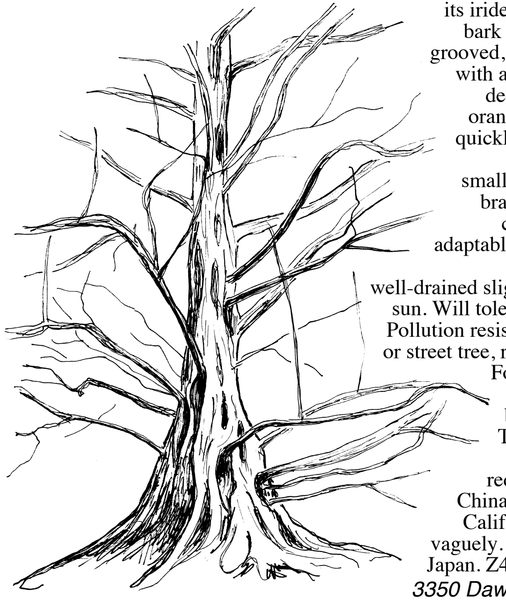
Abies balsamea **Balsam Fir** 45-75' Often considered the "only real Christmas tree." Fragrant needles are a favorite for wreaths, pillows and potpourri. Small blisters (which are fun to "pop" at other people) on younger trees contain a transparent aromatic resin that native peoples used as an inhalant for headaches and congestion, and as a poultice for burns, cuts and arthritis. Narrow, conical, smooth-barked. Prefers well-drained moist acid soils. Avoid polluted areas. Semi-shade tolerant, slow-growing. Good specimen tree and songbird nesting area, and a favorite browse of moose and deer. The most abundant conifer in Maine, "country of the pointed firs." Native Labrador to PA. Grown in Maine. Z3. (3-2TR 9-18")

3270 Balsam Fir, bundle of 5, $14.00

Chamaecyparis thyoides **Atlantic Whitecedar 'Maine Strain'** 40-50' x 10-20' Tall narrow form with very few lower branches recommended as a specimen or grouping for low wet boggy spots. Light grey to reddish-brown bark often spirals around the trunk. Typically found growing in large stands in freshwater swamps, bogs and stream banks although it's considerably more rare than the other "cedar" in Maine, American Arborvitae. Will not compete with hardwoods. Round 3" cones. Prefers moist sandy soils and full sun. Extremely hardy. Native eastern U.S. Maine to Florida. Z3. **ME Grown.** (1-2')

3282 Atlantic Whitecedar, $8.00

Metasequoia glyptostroboides **Dawn Redwood** 100' One of the most spectacular of all the ornamental trees. The wide irregular trunk looks like something out of a fairy tale with its iridescent golden-orange bark that becomes deeply grooved, hollowed and fluted with age. The bright green deciduous needles turn orange in the fall. Grows quickly, up to 50' in 15-20 years, with many small-diameter horizontal branches and a uniform conical habit. Highly adaptable, easy to transplant. Prefers moist deep well-drained slightly acid soil in full sun. Will tolerate wet or dry sites. Pollution resistant; good specimen or street tree, rarely needs pruning. Fossils dating back 50 million years have been found in Japan. Thought to be extinct until it was rediscovered in central China in 1941. Resembles California redwoods only vaguely. Native of China and Japan. Z4. **ME Grown.** (15-18")



3350 Dawn Redwood, $8.00

Conifers tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, but prefer a pH between 5.5–6.5. If you are planting in dry or well-drained areas, dip tree roots in Agri-gel solution before planting to protect roots from drying out. Do not use Agri-gel in heavy clay soils or wet areas. Do not soak conifers overnight; a good dipping is sufficient.

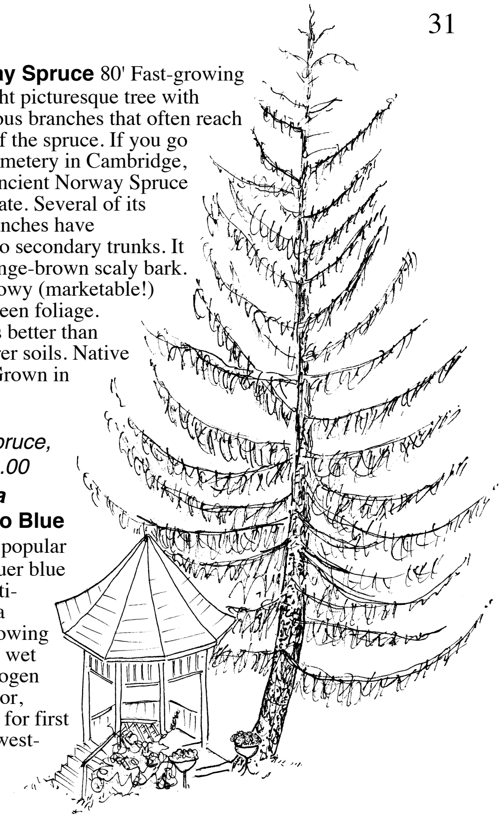
Before planting, prune off $\frac{1}{3}$ of the roots. Dig a small hole or make an incision with a spade or planting bar and slip the tree in to the level it grew in the nursery. Fan the roots out; do not wind them around in the hole. It is much better to prune the roots than to crowd them in the hole. Water well and pack the earth down with your feet to remove air pockets.

Young conifers need $\frac{3}{4}$-1" of rain per week. Periodic deep waterings are far more beneficial than frequent sprinklings. No fertilization is necessary in the first year. In later years you may fertilize around the drip line.

To make evergreens dense and compact, remove leader and center bud on the end of each side branch.

Agri-gel A hydrogel formulation which absorbs and holds water. The swollen crystals adhere to plant roots, reducing transplant shock. Safe, non-toxic, easy to use. Useful for garden seedlings as well as woody plants. Highly recommended for raspberries and conifers. Half-ounce packet mixed with one to three gallons of water will treat up to 100 cane plants, or 50 trees and shrubs. *Not allowed for organic certification.* $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

7510 Agri-gel, $2.50



Picea abies **Norway Spruce** 80' Fast-growing wide-spreading upright picturesque tree with graceful long pendulous branches that often reach the ground. Largest of the spruce. If you go to the Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA, don't miss the ancient Norway Spruce just inside the front gate. Several of its massive drooping branches have themselves turned into secondary trunks. It is truly amazing. Orange-brown scaly bark. Excellent lumber. Showy (marketable!) 4–6" cones. Bright green foliage. Prefers loam but does better than other spruces on poorer soils. Native to northern Europe. Grown in Maine. Z2. (2-2TR 12-24")

3400 Norway Spruce, bundle of 5, $14.00

P. pungens glauca **'Majestic' Colorado Blue Spruce** 30-60' Very popular specimen tree with truer blue foliage than other cultivars. Can be used as a screen, as it is fast growing after 3'. Does not like wet soil. Extra spring nitrogen will improve blue color, which doesn't appear for first few years. Native to western U.S. Grown in Maine. Z2. (2-2TR 9-18")

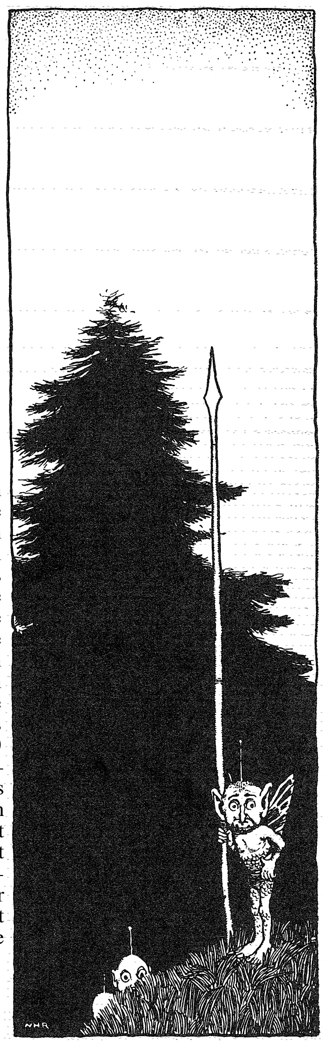
3420 Colorado Blue Spruce, bundle of 5, $14.00

Pinus koraiensis **Korean Stone Pine** 30-40' One of the small number of pines being grown for their edible seed. But be patient; it will take a few years. Or even more than a few years. Its loose branchy upright form and foliage habit remind me of white pine, while the greyish-brown sometimes pink scaly bark reminds me of red pine. The long blue-green needles however are considerably darker than those of our native pines. The needles also have an unusual silvery quality in the sun. And as the trees mature they produce $3\frac{1}{2}$–6" cones containing edible "pine nuts." Fine as a specimen or in groups. Grows wherever good pines will grow: think sand or gravel and low pH, avoid ledge if you can. Very adaptable, but slow growing. Native to Korea and Japan. Z3/4. (9-12")

3485 Korean Pine, $8.00

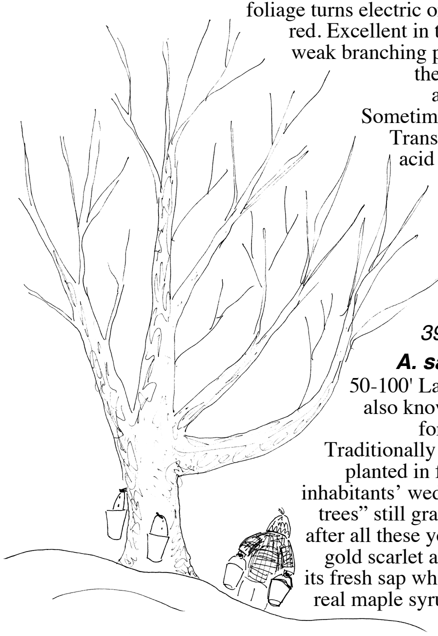
Thuja occidentali **Arborvitae** 20-60' Arborvitae means tree of life. Also called **Eastern White Cedar**. Common throughout the entire state of Maine although some stands have been depleted by overcutting. Narrow and tall with twiggy branches, soft fibrous orange-brown bark, and flat foliage unlike that of any other conifer. Foliage and bark tea high in vitamin C. Foliage tea helpful in infections, twig decoction makes an anti-viral anti-fungal skin wash. Valuable light fragrant wood, the standard for fence posts and log cabins in Maine. Slow growing, lives up to 400 years. Thrives in rich moist marshy neutral-to-alkaline soils. Good for screens and hedges. Probably the first North American tree brought to Europe. Next time you're on Mount Desert, check out Thuja Gardens: beautiful cedars surrounding even more beautiful flower gardens. While you're there, visit Asticou Azalea Gardens, just down the road. Grown in Maine. Z2. (P+1, 5-15")

3590 American Arborvitae, bundle of 5, $14.00



Shade Trees and Nut Trees

Each year we offer some of our favorite shade and nut trees. Everyone benefits from planting these large trees. There are currently 5.2 million trees in New York City alone, a fraction of the number in Maine, but still enough for tree canopies to shade approximately a quarter of the city. Not only do they lower ground-level temperatures in summer, buffer winter cold, provide valuable wildlife habitat, and store tremendous amounts of water, they also play a key role in combating global warming. 50% of a tree's weight is stored carbon. In a big tree, that adds up. We plan to increase our offerings of large trees and nut trees during the coming years. In particular we are continuing to work with the Maine chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation and hope to be offering blight-resistant American Chestnuts again next year. We are also trialing hazelnut hybrids hoping to offer them in 2012 as well.



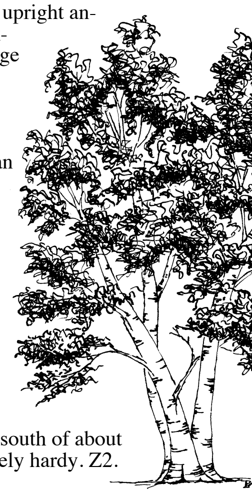
***Acer rubrum* Red Maple** 50-60' Also known as **Swamp** or **Soft Maple**. Usually has a central leader and an upright growth habit, compared to the bushier sugar maple. In early spring the dark red flowers cover the driveway long before any leaves appear. In the fall the foliage turns electric orange, yellow, and brilliant red. Excellent in the yard. Does not have the weak branching problems of silver maple or the invasive "qualities" of the abominable Norway maple. Sometimes tapped for sap in spring. Transplants easily. Prefers moist acid conditions but is adaptable to dry locations. Note that this is *not* the red-leaf maple *A. platanoides* 'Crimson King'. Native to eastern North America. Z3. **ME Grown.** (2-4' transplants)

3985 Red Maple, $14.00

***A. saccharum* Sugar Maple** 50-100' Largest of our native maples, also known as **Rock Maple**, valued for shade, syrup, and lumber. Traditionally a pair of sugar maples was planted in front of a farmhouse on the inhabitants' wedding day. Those "wedding trees" still grace many Maine front yards after all these years. Famous for its yellow gold scarlet and crimson fall foliage and its fresh sap which is boiled down to make real maple syrup. Huge upright spreading form with light grey bark. Shade tolerant, making it easy to interplant in existing woods. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Cold hardy. Susceptible to salt and air pollution; not a good city tree. Native Quebec to Gulf Coast. Z3. **ME Grown.** (2$^{1}/_{2}$ - 7')

3990 Sugar Maple, $16.00

***Betula papyrifera* Paper Birch, Canoe Birch or White Birch** 30-70' x 30' Medium-sized tree with upright angled branches and magnificent chalk-white peeling bark. Deep green foliage produces light shade in summer and turns clear yellow in fall. Bark traditionally used for canoes, containers and roofing. Wood quite valuable at the sawmill. Sap makes an excellent "maple" syrup. Branches, stuck into the ground, make great pea fencing. Birds prize the catkins, buds and seeds. Twigs are a favorite deer browse. The highly prized medicinal Chaga "mushroom" *Inonotus obliquus* can be often found growing on the trunk. Bark contains anti-cancer betulinic acid. Prefers moist well-drained acid soil though ours thrive on ledge. These are single stems. Plant 3 or more together for a clump. Will not do well south of about Pennsylvania, about Zone 6. Extremely hardy. Z2. (4-6')



4016 Paper Birch single stem, $16.00

Who's Right?

In one version of history, the birch has cleft the stone.
In another, the stone breaks apart, and the birch finds a home.
The latter, being closer to true proportions, has the feel of truth.

Russell Libby, Mt Vernon, ME, from *Balance A Late Pastoral*
(reprinted with permission)

***Catalpa speciosa* Northern Catalpa** 40-60' Also known as **Western Catalpa**, **Elephant Ear Tree**, **Catawba** and **Cigar Tree**. If you can't afford orchids for that special someone, plant a Catalpa and you'll be swimming in orchid-like flowers early every summer. With its form, foliage and flowers, this tree looks great on the street and in the yard. Fast-growing coarse habit with a somewhat narrow open irregular crown and thick interesting undulant branches. Dense foliage of huge "elephant ear" heart-shaped leaves provides excellent shade. Covered in early summer with clusters of orchid-like ruffled incredibly fragrant jasmine-scented white blossoms each dotted with purple and spotted with rich buttery yellow radiating from the throat. Fruits are long bean-like "cigar" pods. Prefers deep moist fertile soil, but thrives in almost any conditions and soils, sun or partial shade. Grows rapidly. Remains dormant late into spring. Native to central U.S. Z4. (3-5')

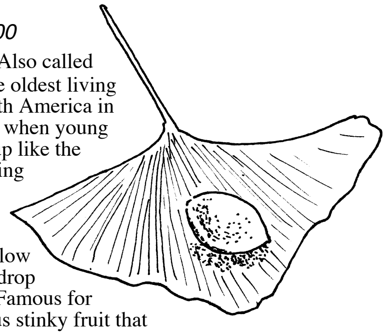
4030 Northern Catalpa, $13.00

***Cercidiphyllum japonicum* Katsuratree** 40-60' x 20-30' A spectacular specimen tree. Multi-trunked with a pyramidal to wide-spreading form. The beautiful drooping heart-shaped foliage emerges a glowing reddish-purple, becomes bluish-green during the summer and turns a delightful apricot-yellow in fall. The leaves resemble redbud, hence the genus name. Shaggy bark. Not well known but one of the most popular of all trees with anyone who's ever seen it. Michael Dirr wrote that if he had to pick one favorite tree, it would be the Katsuratree: "overwhelming in overall attractiveness." Prefers rich moist well-drained soil. Said to be difficult to transplant, although Fedco customers have reported no problems when we've offered it in the past. Supplemental watering during the first couple of years may help the young tree to become established. After that, it'll be fast growing. Native to eastern Asia. Z4. **ME Grown.** (2-3' transplant)

4046 Katsuratree, $14.00

***Fraxinus nigra* Brown or Black Ash** 30-50' x 15-25' Called Black Ash elsewhere, always known as Brown Ash in Maine. Tall slender tree with a short narrow crown prefers rich moist ground. Thrives along the banks of small streams, sometimes even down in the streams themselves. The summer-ripening clusters of single-seeded samaras are important food for game birds, song birds and small animals. The twigs and branches attract deer and moose. The bark is corky, spongy, chalky, and rubs off in your hands. *The* best of all basket-making woods. Splits easily into strips. Once commonly used for barrel hoops, it also makes a rich brown cabinet wood. Seems to be disappearing, although once common in the Northeast. There are still quite a few here in central Maine. Partial shade, pH adaptable. Native to eastern U.S. and Canada. Hardy practically everywhere. Z2. **ME Grown.** (3-4' transplants)

4080 Brown Ash, $12.00



***Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo** 50-80' Also called **Maidenhair Tree**. Considered the oldest living genus of seed plants; grew in North America in the time of the dinosaurs. Upright when young with branches that spike out and up like the rays of the sun, eventually becoming wide-spreading and graceful. Slow-growing, can be extremely long-lived. Unique fan-shaped foliage turns sparkling golden-yellow in fall, then all at once the leaves drop and within hours the tree is bare. Famous for their edible seeds and the infamous stinky fruit that encloses them. The flesh will actually rot off all on its own, leaving clean edible nuts with no bad smell. The softish nuts can be used in stir-fries. Leaf tea used to enhance circulation to the brain and extremities. Tolerates smoke, dust, wind, ice, insects, disease, salt. Prefers moist sandy neutral soils but is very adaptable. Minimal maintenance requirements, nearly indestructible, an excellent city tree. There are 3000-year-old specimens in China. Male and female tree required for fruit. These are unsexed seedlings. Native to southeastern China. Z3.

4090 Ginkgo, $12.00

***Juglans nigra* Black Walnut** 70-90' Magnificent open rounded crown of massive limbs with dark green leaves. Highly valued cabinet and veneer wood. Thick-shelled edible nuts have an intense distinctive flavor. Their husks yield a rich brown dye. Husks, leaves and roots all have anti-fungal properties. Deep taproot. Prefers moist well-drained soils, pH 6–7. Roots give off a compound, juglone, which inhibits competing plants, so don't plant one too close to your garden. Space trees about 50' apart for nut production, 20' apart for lumber. Native to eastern U.S. though not quite into Maine. Z4. (18-36")

4101 Black Walnut, $10.00

***J. regia* Carpathian Walnut** Sometimes called **English Walnut**. 40-60' x same. Very large, open, somewhat vase-shaped tree with those edible nuts you buy in the store. This is also the walnut traditionally used in Europe for salad oil. Has the same alternate pinnately compound foliage as Black Walnut but each glossy blue-green leaf is larger and more rounded, almost tropical looking. The branches are smooth medium-light grey, while the trunk and large limbs are accented with dark grey—almost black—grooves. Prefers light deep dry loamy soil. Doesn't like ledge or wet feet. Because our trees are seedlings, nut quality will be variable. Native to south eastern Europe and east to China. Z4-5. (6-12")

4106 Carpathian Walnut, $6.00

***Liriodendron tulipifera* Tuliptree or Tulip Poplar** 70-90' x 50-100' This is a highly ornamental shade tree that will adapt to the space you give it. I've seen rather narrow specimens, no more than 25' or 30' wide and I've seen others with undulating horizontal branching and a spread of nearly 100'. In either case, it *will* grow tall. A tuliptree in Alley Pond Park is thought to be the tallest and oldest tree in New York City, an amazing 400 years ago. Even young specimens are decorated with very showy tulip-like flowers in late spring. Each 6-petaled light-yellow flower is ornamented with a bright orange band that extends from petal to petal, visible inside and out. Deeply grooved richly colored bark. Very attractive flat soft-green rounded foliage vaguely reminiscent of maple. Golden yellow fall color. Should be hardy in much of Maine but will reach its full potential towards southern New England. Prefers full sun and deep moist well-drained slightly acid loam. Native to eastern U.S. Z5 or maybe Z4. (3-5')

4114 Tuliptree, $12.00

***Quercus alba* White Oak** 60-80' x same. Broad spectacular irregularly rounded oak dominates the landscape and has accumulated centuries of folklore. The lowest branches will stretch out horizontally as far as 50 feet from the trunk. One of the most beautiful specimens I know is in Bedford, NY. Carved into a rock near the tree: "The Bedford Oak. Dates back to the 15th century." Stop and see it if you can; it's just a few miles off I-684. Some extremely fine specimens closer to home here in Maine grow on Swan Island in the Kennebec River right off Richmond. Bark is finely grooved and etched. The bark tea makes an effective astringent. Wood is valued for lumber and firewood. Edible acorns attract a diversity of wildlife. Once common along the Maine coast, it was almost entirely stripped for boat-building lumber over a century ago. Soil adaptable though it prefers deep moist well-drained acid conditions. Thrives in locations where leaves can be left at base; avoid soil compaction, even foot traffic. Disease- and insect-resistant, drought tolerant. Slow growing and extremely long-lived. Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (2-3' transplants)

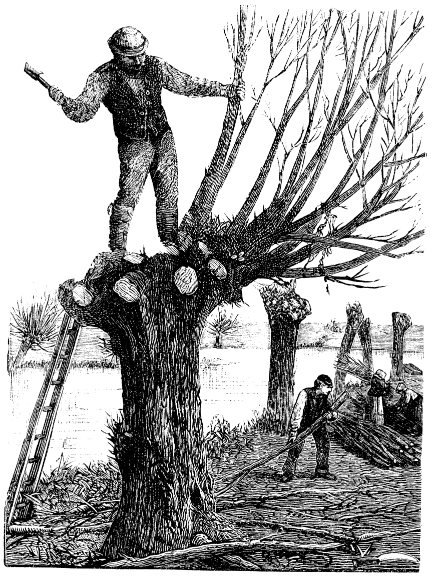
4145 White Oak, $14.00

***Q. bicolor* Swamp White Oak** or **Bicolor Oak** 50-60' x same. A massive rounded shade tree with a short deeply ridged trunk and a fan of branches, the uppermost ascending and the lower drooping. The contrast between the light grey bark and the dark trunk fissures is particularly striking. Called Swamp White in recognition of its affinity for the wild low wetlands that once peppered eastern North America before the days of the parking lot and the big box. Called Bicolor because its large thick leathery lobed leaves have a glossy dark green upper surface and a white to greyish-green hairy felty underside. Its large $1\frac{1}{2}$" sweet acorns are highly attractive to wildlife, particularly waterfowl, sapsuckers and (ugh) squirrels. Its yellow to reddish-purple fall foliage persists until spring. Prefers moist, acid soils where drainage is poor, but exhibits excellent drought resistance as well. Very fast growing once established. Native to northeastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (24-30" transplants)

4150 Swamp White Oak, $14.00

***Q. rubra* Red Oak** 60-80' Also called **Northern Red Oak**. The most common oak in northern New England and a common tree in central Maine. Typically a single large trunk dividing into several large ascending spreading branches. While the branches are not as massive as some of the other oaks, its open rounded crown is magnificent. The trunk is a deep grey textured web of surfaces overlaid one upon another. Sharply toothed foliage turns orange-tan during apple season. The 1" acorns feed the native population and sprout with ease more or less wherever they land. Fast growing, up to two feet per year. Prefers well-drained sandy slightly acid soils. Those on my farm thrive in the shallow ledgey ground. Tolerates shade, compacted soil, salt, pollution and other urban conditions. Native to eastern U.S. Z4. **ME Grown.** ($2\frac{1}{2}$-5' transplants)

4170 Red Oak, $14.00



***Salix* spp. Cape Rosier Basket Willow** 50' more or less. If you're looking to make a basket, a bowl or maybe a boat, this could be the only material you need. Beautiful subtly golden-colored basket willow propagated from the old Nearing Homestead on Cape Rosier, ME. Their trees are pollarded, a European pruning technique of severely cutting back the main branches to enhance the formation of long whips for basket-making. This enables easy annual spring harvesting and controls the size of the tree. In time, the trees develop a gnarly head which has great character. Stanley Joseph, homesteader on Cape Rosier and neighbor of the Nearings, used this willow for many years to make everything from baskets to the traditional Irish boat, the coracle. Nearly 30 years ago, with Stanley's encouragement, I first planted basket willows on our farm in Palermo. Prefers sun and moist soils. Z4. **ME Grown.** (3-4')

4190 Cape Rosier Willow, $11.00

S. alba* 'Britzensis' Coral Bark Willow** 15-30' x 12-15' Späth intro, Britz, Germany, 1878. Also called ***S. a. var. ***vitellina* 'Britzensis'**. Fast-growing shrubby tree with highly ornamental "coral" red bark. Especially beautiful in the snowy winter landscape. Recommended for filling the winter flower vase. No water: just set the dormant branches in the vase and enjoy. The deep red stems will dry to a rusty red. Because the color is most striking on new growth, give it an annual spring pruning or even cut it right to the ground. Every spring you'll get new 5–10' red stems. Typically narrow *Salix* leaves. Originally raised from seed by the famous nurseryman Ludwig Späth whose lilac is one of *the* all-time favorites. Likes water, adaptable to a wide range of soils and conditions. Full sun to light shade. Z2. **ME Grown.** (1-4')

4191 Coral Bark Willow, $11.00

***S. a.* 'Tristis' Niobe Weeping Willow** 50x50' The classic weeping willow, a very large majestic graceful wide-spreading tree. Golden drooping branches can hang to the ground. Branches used for basket weaving; golden bark and leaves used medicinally. Not to be confused with the Whomping Willow of Hogwarts—branches sway freely in the breeze but are unlikely to attack, though roots have been known to disrupt plumbing. Easily transplanted and fast growing. Prefers sun and moist soils. Native to southern Europe and western Asia. Z4. **ME Grown.** (3.5-4')

4195 Niobe Weeping Willow, $11.00

***S. matsudana* 'Snake' WIllow** 30-50' A fast-growing wide oval tree with distinctively curled wiggled and twisted branches. The twigs look like sine waves—or maybe the stock market. Even the foliage loops and curls. 'Snake' is a selection of the standard contorted 'Tortuosa' willow with an even more wildly branching habit. Interesting outside in the yard and beautiful in a wreath or a vase. Quite nice as a young specimen. Keep it pruned and keep it small if you like. Drought tolerant though, like the other willows, thrives in moist locations. Native to Argentina. Generally considered a Zone 5 plant though you might find it does well in parts of Zone 4. **ME Grown.** ($3\frac{1}{2}$-4')

4200 Snake Willow, $11.00

***Tilia americana* American Linden** 60-80' Also known as **Basswood**. Tall stately tree with rounded crown and numerous low-hung spreading branches. Good for attracting bees no matter how remote the location. Sweetly fragrant yellow June flowers reputed to make the best honey, also a popular after-dinner tea and stomach remedy. I consider it the best soft carving wood. Inner bark, tough and fibrous, is used for ropes and nets. Young fruit and flowers can be ground into a paste as a chocolate substitute. Yellow fall color. Likes deep rich moist soils, but will grow in dry heavier soils. Full sun or partial shade. Sensitive to salt and pollution. Tolerates alkaline soil. Subject to Japanese beetles and other insect damage, though control measures are seldom needed. May live to 900 years. Native from New Brunswick to Virginia. Z3. **ME Grown.** (3-5')

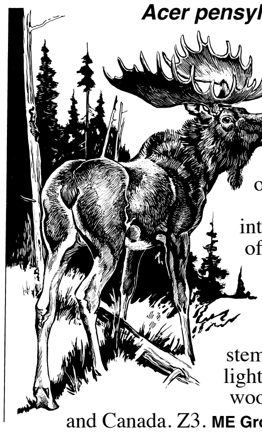
4205 American Linden, $13.00

***T. cordata* Littleleaf Linden** 60-70' x 30-45' Absolutely excellent all-around shade tree for the yard, office, mall, or even the White House lawn. Medium-fast growing, upright oval; conical when young. You can shear it into a hedge as some in Europe do. Very fragrant yellowish flowers attract bees. Heart-shaped foliage. Easy to transplant. Prefers moist deep fertile soil and full sun, but adapts to pH, compaction and shade. Somewhat sensitive to drought and salt. Subject to Japanese beetle, though control measures are seldom needed. Native of Europe. Hardy in all of Maine. Z3. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

4207 Littleleaf Linden, $13.00

Ornamental Trees

Although some of these smaller trees are large enough to provide shade and others provide excellent wildlife habitat, their chief attribute tends to be their beauty. Some have spectacular blooms while others have amazing foliage, fragrance, bark, branch structure or overall appearance. All deserve to be planted more often.



***Acer pensylvanicum* Striped Maple** 20x20' Also called **Moosewood Maple**. Wonderful small understory tree is a common sight in the Maine woods. Very large maple-shaped leaves open pink and then soon turn light green. Called ‘Striped’ because of the instantly recognizable green and white striped bark. Called ‘Moosewood’ as it’s one of the preferred browses of Maine’s largest mammal. With lower teeth extended, they dig into a young tender trunk. Then with a quick tug, off comes a long strip of delicious bark. And the huge leaves are like lettuce right out of the garden. Somehow the trees do survive and, as they mature, the bark turns a deep reddish color, though even in older trees the younger stems retain that beautiful green and white. Showy light yellow fall color. Prefers slightly acidic moist woodsy soil and partial shade. Native eastern U.S. and Canada. Z3. **ME Grown.** (2-3')

4230 Striped Maple, $10.00

***Cercis canadensis* Redbud** 25-30' Small irregularly vase-shaped tree is one of the most wonderful ornamentals. In early spring, clusters of small brilliant purplish-pink pea-like flowers are so abundant they fill the entire tree; they dot the graceful branches and even come right out of the trunk. Truly an astonishing sight. Very large, up to 7", heart-shaped leaves emerge a beautiful opaque pink, gradually mature to deep green and turn bright yellow in fall. 2–3" flat leguminous pods. Excellent honey plant. Some literature suggests that redbuds might be hardy in cold climates but still fail to bloom. If you have experience with redbuds in northern areas, please let us know. We are looking for trees with ironclad dependable bloom. Sun or partial shade, soil adaptable. Fine as a specimen tree or in groups. Needs sweating before planting to break dormancy, instructions on page 4. Native to central and eastern U.S. Z4. **ME Grown.** (18"-5')

4240 Redbud, $18.00

Expectations

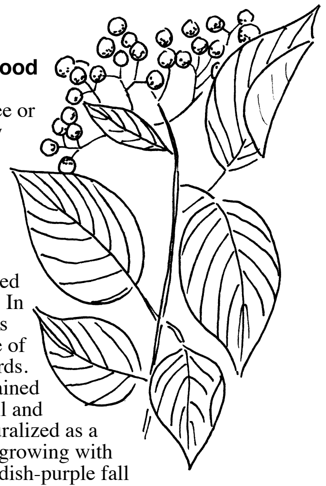
If I am to meet
even my own modest expectations,
it’s past time to mow the lawn.

I’ve procrastinated in every way possible,
grazing sheep on three sides of the house,
turning more yard into gardens,
letting a little section grow long enough
so I could make a modest amount of hay,
if there were enough time.

It’s mid-June,
a celebration party tomorrow,
and half is mowed and ready,
half to go tonight,

Yet the chur-chur-chur of bluebird
sounds so peaceful
compared to exploding gasoline vapors.
I’ll have to think about this a while more,
while I look up from the hammock
to the breeze-moved maple branches above my head.

Russell Libby
(reprinted with permission)



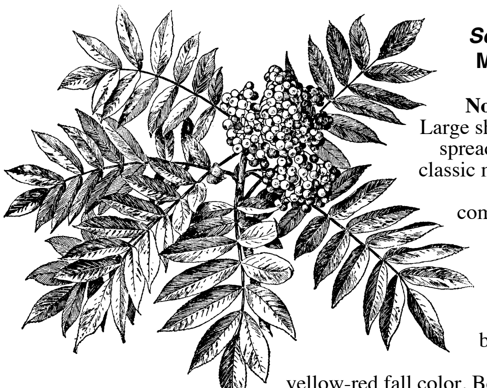
***Cornus alternifolia* Pagoda Dogwood** 20' x 30-35' Also known as **Alternate-Leaved Dogwood**. Small tree or large multi-stemmed shrub, particularly beautiful for its tiers of horizontal branches and their distinct sympodial (consecutive “Y”s) branching habit right down to the smallest twigs. Extremely fragrant white 2-3" flower clusters in mid-late spring, followed by immature olive-green berries, each tipped with a tiny bright yellow style remnant. In midsummer clusters of dark blue berries ripen above the blue-green foliage. One of the most popular dogwoods with the birds. Prefers partial shade and moist well-drained acid soil, but tolerates full sun, poor soil and even clay. pH adaptable. Excellent naturalized as a specimen or in groups and often found growing with sugar maple, beech and basswood. Reddish-purple fall color. Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-36")

4255 Pagoda Dogwood, $12.00

***Hamamelis virginiana* Witch Hazel** 20-30' A small tree or large shrub of irregular rounded form and interesting crooked branches. Oval wavy-edged foliage opens ruddy red, matures to a matte green and then climaxes a brilliant golden-yellow. Yellow 1/2" wiry flowers with a unique fresh fragrance appear in the fall a day or two before all the leaves blow off and are left naked on the stem, in early to mid November. “Witch” hazel said to refer to the odd flowering time. Witch hazel extract, from leaves, young bark and roots, has astringent and antiseptic uses. Said to be the preferred wood of dowsers. Full sun or shade. Prefers moist acid soils; avoid dry spots. No pests or diseases, does well with very little care. Native Canada to Georgia. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

4332 Witch Hazel, $13.00

***Malus* Crabapples** *4575-4797* on pages 35-36.

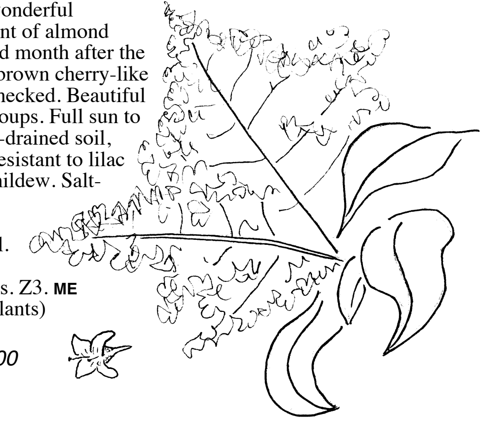


***Sorbus decora* Showy Mountain Ash** 20-35' x 15-25' Also known as **Northern Mountain Ash**. Large shrub or small tree with a spreading rounded crown and classic mountain ash leaf shape: each of the pinnately compound leaves has about a dozen blue-green long narrow toothed leaflets, somewhat whitened on the underside. Showy bright white umbel-like blossoms in spring, large bright red berries, yellow-red fall color. Berries will attract a wide assortment of birds as well as small and large mammals. You can eat them too! Prefers full sun. Soil adaptable but does not like urban conditions, salt or compacted soils. Extremely hardy. Hardiest of the mountain ash. Native of northeast U.S. and Canada. Z2. (4-6')

4903 Showy Mountain Ash, $22.00

***Syringa reticulata* Japanese Tree Lilac** 20-30' x 15-25' Small rounded irregular flowering tree “cousin” of the shrub lilacs. A common sight in most Maine towns for generations. Last spring had to be the year of the tree lilac. Everywhere you looked one was in bloom. They’ve really caught on; we hope fame and reliability won’t be a curse. Although they can look lonely or out of place plunked down in the middle of a mowed lawn, in the right spot they are hard to beat. Large lacy triangular creamy-white panicles perch vibrantly above the canopy of dark green foliage. Their wonderful fragrance is reminiscent of almond extract. Blooms a good month after the shrub lilacs. Reddish brown cherry-like bark is grooved and checked. Beautiful as a specimen or in groups. Full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil, with a pH of 6.5–8. Resistant to lilac borers and powdery mildew. Salt- and drought-tolerant. Requires no pruning ever as far as I can tell. Native of Japan. See page 44 for other lilacs. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

4912 Japanese Tree Lilac, $15.00



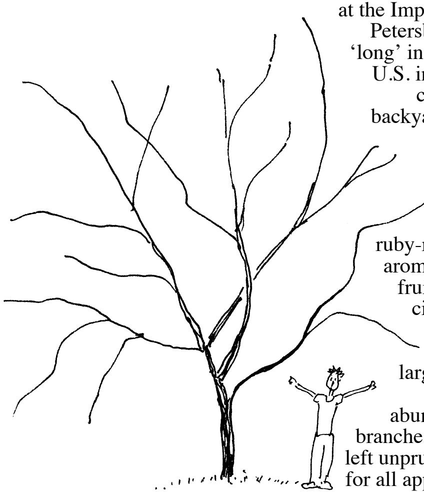
Malus Flowering and Culinary Crabapples

Crabapples have a wonderful presence in the yard. We avoid the typical garish big-box offerings in favor of interesting and little-known varieties. We constantly look out for the best small to medium-sized trees with four-season interest: magnificent spring blooms, clean vibrant summer foliage, showy fall and winter fruit, and eye-catching shapes and branching habits year-round. Some produce masses of persistent fruit that will attract birds all winter and into spring; others produce fruit for the jelly jar or no fruit at all. I limit pruning to a touch-up here and there, allowing each to express its unique identity.

A crabapple is an apple with fruit smaller than 2" in diameter. Of the 24 recognized species of apples, most are considered to be crabs. My own love of crabapples stems (pardon the pun) largely from visits to the excellent collections in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and the Lyle Littlefield Gardens in Orono. The Arnold has one of the most extensive collections in the world. The best book is John Fiala's definitive text, *Flowering Crabapples: The Genus Malus*.

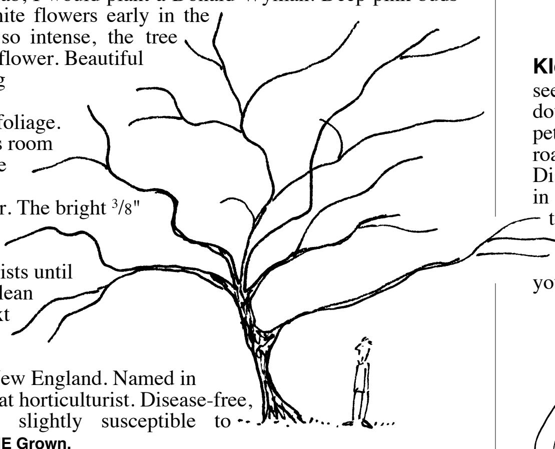
Most crabapples bloom annually in May just before the lilacs and make excellent pollinators for any apple. ($3^{1}/_{2}$-6' trees)

Dolgo 25x30' From seed collected by NE Hansen of *M.* x *robusta* in 1897 at the Imperial Botanical Gardens, St. Petersburg, Russia. (*Dolgo* means 'long' in Russian.) Introduced in the U.S. in 1917. *The* classic culinary crab still found in old Maine backyards. Apricot-pink buds and large fragrant 2" pure white single flowers bloom early. Beautiful purple-red $1^{1}/_{2}$" teardrop-shaped fruit makes flavorful clear ruby-red jelly. In recent years the aromatic very sweet, very acidic fruit has found favor with hard cider makers. Also useful for canning, pickling and delicious sauce. Vigorous large blocky upright spreading tree consistently yields abundant summer crops. Lower branches will drape to the ground if left unpruned. Dependable pollinator for all apples. Parent of many named varieties including Centennial, Kerr and Spring Snow. Very hardy. Z2. **ME Grown.**



4575 Dolgo, $23.00

Donald Wyman 20x30' Chance seedling. Arnold Arboretum, 1970. If I could plant only one crab, I would plant a Donald Wyman. Deep pink buds and large 2" single white flowers early in the season. The bloom is so intense, the tree looks like one massive flower. Beautiful rounded wide-spreading medium-sized tree with attractive glossy green foliage. Looks great when it has room to spread out. The shape alone is enough to recommend this cultivar. The bright $^{3}/_{8}$" red oval fruit completely covers the tree in clusters and persists until spring when the birds clean it off in time for the next bloom. 2001 winner of the Carey Award for Distinctive Plants for New England. Named in honor of America's great horticulturist. Disease-free, although said to be slightly susceptible to powdery mildew. Z4. **ME Grown.**



4579 Donald Wyman, $23.00

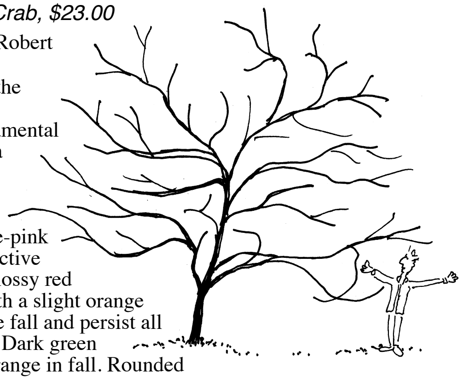
Hansen's Red Flesh 10x8' *M. pumila* 'Niedzwetzkyana' x *M. cononaria* 'Elk River'. Niels Hansen intro Brookings, SD, 1928. Also called **Red Flesh**. Culinary crab introduced to us by grower John Meader. "I regard it as a very good crab." Very tasty jelly and "makes a pretty candied crab apple." $1^{1}/_{2}$–2" red-skinned and red-fleshed fruit. Very showy pink flowers. Pretty good disease resistance. Extremely hardy (–40°) small-statured tree. This summer there has been great hoopla about two new red-fleshed apples, Redlove Era and Redlove Sirena. The promoters claim they are the first red-fleshed varieties in the world. Ha! Red-fleshed apples have been around for generations. Thanks to the work of Hansen (1866-1950), Isabella Preston (1881-1964) and others many red-fleshed crabs and larger apples have been introduced, some quite excellent. Z3.

4605 Hansen's Red Flesh, $23.00

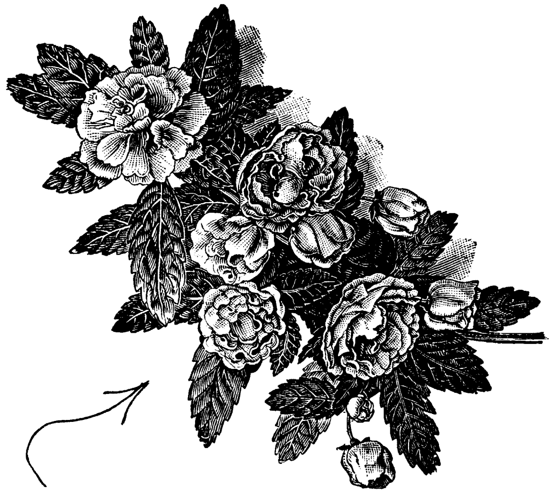
Honey Crab 25x20' Unknown origin, Fairfield, ME. Very old culinary variety suitable for jellies and pickles. One of the oldest remaining trees at The Apple Farm in Fairfield. Its true identity (if it has one) may never be known. Marilyn calls it simply "Honey Crab" for its wonderful sweet fruit. The small ($1^{1}/_{4}$–$1^{1}/_{2}$") light yellow fruit is blushed with small red dots and fine red stripes, sometimes with a small russet splash. Yellowish flesh. Ripens about September 15 in central Maine. Highly productive long-lived tree. Tree will grow very large if allowed to do so. Z3. **ME Grown.**

4616 Honey Crab, $23.00

Indian Magic 15x15' Robert Simpson introduction, Vincennes, IN. One of the best of the the pinks, an outstanding showy ornamental tree. Well known with a well-deserved great reputation. Beautiful in every season. Red buds open to single deep rose-pink flowers. Abundant attractive small elliptical bright glossy red long-stemmed fruits with a slight orange blush turn orange in late fall and persist all winter, attracting birds. Dark green foliage turns brilliant orange in fall. Rounded open form. Rarely affected by scab. Midseason bloom. Z4. **ME Grown.**



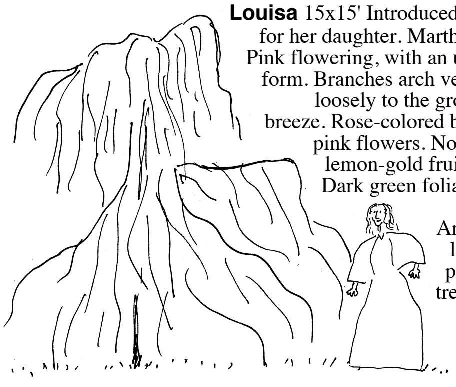
4628 Indian Magic, $23.00



Klehm's Improved Bechtel 20x20' (*M. ionensis* x open-pollinated) A seedling of the native Prairie Crab, *M. ioensis*. Large beautiful rose-like double blooms, light pink with yellow stamens. Each flower has 30–35 petals edged in pink and veined in red. So fragrant cars will stop along the road in awe. Even a bowlful of fruit will scent the house for a week. Discovered by nurseryman Clyde Klehm while on a date in the early 1900s in a Chicago Park. The story goes that he marked the tree with a strip of lace torn from his girlfriend's petticoat. Medium-sized somewhat vase-shaped rounded tree. Soft green foliage turns red in the fall. 1" fragrant green fruit way too astringent for jelly or fresh eating but suitable for adding to your cider blends. One of the last to bloom each spring. Z4. **ME Grown.**

4649 Klehm's Improved Bechtel, $23.00

Louisa 15x15' Introduced by Polly Hill and named for her daughter. Martha's Vineyard, MA, 1962. Pink flowering, with an umbrella-shaped weeping form. Branches arch very slightly and then hang loosely to the ground and will sway in the breeze. Rose-colored buds open to cheerful true pink flowers. Not at all garish. Very small lemon-gold fruit with a small rose blush. Dark green foliage. One of the highlights of visiting the Polly Hill Arboretum on the Vineyard last spring was seeing and photographing the original tree. Still surprisingly small after nearly 60 years. Disease resistant. Z4. **ME Grown.**



4659 Louisa, $23.00

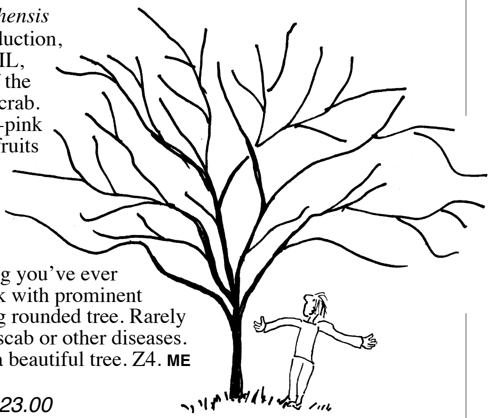
ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop

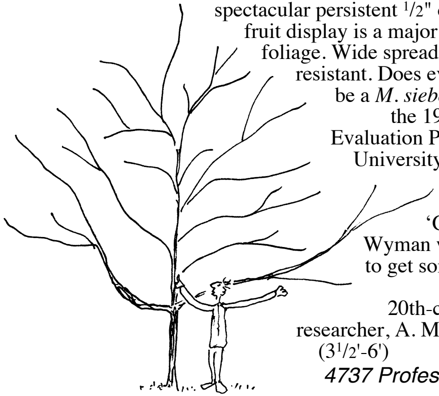
Polar Bear Henry Ross introduction, Gardenview Horticultural Park, Strongsville, OH. Very large "polar bear"-sized double white flowers. After first reading about Henry Ross in John Fiala's classic crabapple text, I wrote to Mr. Ross several years ago to ask him about offering some of his selections. Since then we have had the privilege of listing several including this Fedco exclusive. On trial here in central Maine for several years and likely to become one of our regular offerings. Probably Z3 or 4. **ME Grown.**

4729 Polar Bear, $23.00

Prairifire 20x20' *M. hupehensis* seedling. DF Dayton introduction, Dept of Horticulture, U of IL, Urbana, 1982. Iowa tree of the year, in 1996. The reddest crab. Red buds, 1½" single rose-pink flowers and small ½" red fruits that do not drop. The foliage matures from red-maroon to deep green over the season. One customer wrote us calling Prairifire "the prettiest thing you've ever seen." Glossy dark red bark with prominent lenticels. Upright spreading rounded tree. Rarely shows any problems from scab or other diseases. Excellent for wildlife and a beautiful tree. Z4. **ME Grown.**

4733 Prairifire, $23.00



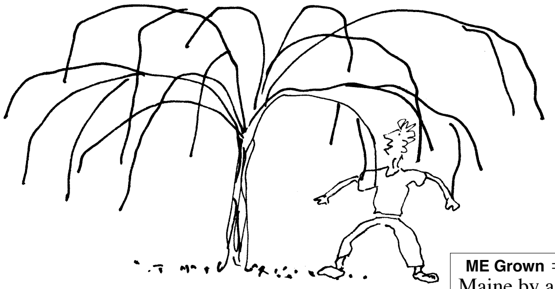


Professor Sprenger 20x20' SGA Doorenbos introduction, The Hague, Netherlands, 1950. Single white flowers and spectacular persistent ½" coral-orange fruit. The fall fruit display is a major show-stopper. Yellow fall foliage. Wide spreading rounded form. Disease resistant. Does everything well. Thought to be a *M. sieboldii* var 'Zumi' hybrid. In the 1990-93 National Crabapple Evaluation Program at Western Illinois University, Professor Sprenger rated second overall of 49 cultivars (*M.* x zumi 'Calocarpa' was #1; Donald Wyman was #3.) Finally beginning to get some attention 60 years after being named for the early 20th-century Dutch horticultural researcher, A. M. Sprenger. Z4. **ME Grown.** (3½'-6')

4737 Professor Sprenger, $23.00

Red Swan 10x14' 'Molten Lava' x [(Red Jade x Lemoine) x *M. toringoides*] John Fiala introduction, Falconskeape, Medina, OH 1989. Originally called Red Snow. Wide spreading mop-topped disheveled weeping form. Reddish-pink buds and 1½" brilliant white flowers. Masses of small elliptical bright red persistent fruit will hang until January. Long graceful fine branches. Annual bloomer. Golden yellow fall foliage. Fiala considered it to be one of his best introductions. Highly disease resistant. Z4. **ME Grown.**

4761 Red Swan, $23.00



ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop

Crabapples are really just apples in disguise. They prefer full sun and deep well-drained soils of 5.5–6.5 pH but they are quite forgiving and will thrive in many locations with a little TLC. They don't like to be drowned or starved for water, and they do need to be protected from borers, mice and deer. See page 6. Planting instructions on page 5.

Pruning Crabapples

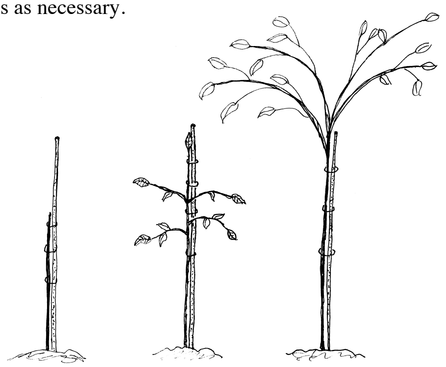
Most crabapples require little or no pruning except when a branch is broken or you feel compelled to shape your tree in one way or another. Allow each tree to assume its own unique form. Weeping crabs however do require pruning and training: see sidebar above right for guidance.

Training Your Weeping Crab

First summer: Stake the tree and do not prune at all. Staking keeps the the tree from weeping before reaching the desired height. Tie the tip of the central leader snugly to the stake.

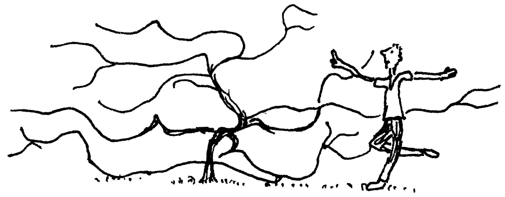
Second summer: Decide the height you want weeping to begin. Continue to train the leader to the stake until it reaches the desired height. Leave some, but not all, of the lower branches.

Later years: Once the leader reaches the desired height, let several branches form and begin to weep. (The nicest weepers I've seen begin weeping at about 6–8' high.) Over 2–3 years, remove all the lower branches. Eventually remove the stake. Continue to remove lower branches as necessary.



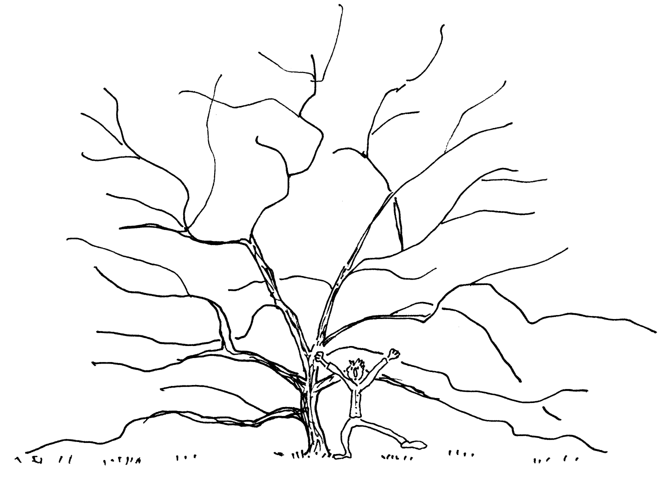
Sargent 8x15' (*M. sargentii* var. 'Grant's Five and Dime') Arnold Arboretum, 1892. Originally brought to the U.S. from Japan by one of America's most famous horticulturists, CS Sargent. The smallest crab species, densely and horizontally branched from the base with no tendency to develop a central leader. The branches curve and twist and turn like a large pretzel. Pink buds and profuse pure-white fragrant single flowers seem to bloom forever. Birds are crazy about its mass of very small dark red-purple persistent fruit. Plant this crab by your winter birdwatching window. Often propagated by seed, so many strains exist. This strain, which Phyllis Jantos originally bought nearly half a century ago for $1.50 at Grant's Five and Dime, blooms annually, unusual for a Sargent. Dark green foliage. Disease resistant. Z4. **ME Grown.**

4780 Sargent, $23.00

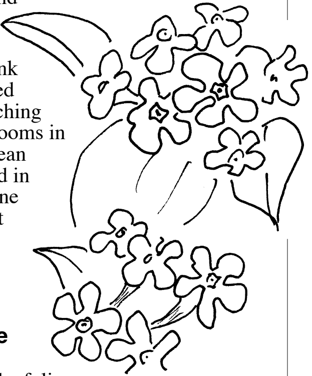


Zumi Calocarpa 20x48' Also known as *Malus* x zumi 'Calocarpa' or **Redbud Crab**. Winner in the aforementioned 1990-93 National Crabapple Evaluation Program. Bright red buds, pink-tinged white flowers, small red persistent fruit. This is one large awesome tree. Go see the spectacular specimen at the entrance to the Peters Hill crabapple collection at the Arnold Arboretum. Very wide mounded horizontal spreading form with large horizontal, slightly weeping branches that gently settle on the grass. Scaly exfoliating bark. Beautiful buds, flowers, bark and shape. Wow! Requires lots of room to grow. Z4. **ME Grown.**

4850 Zumi Calocarpa, $23.00



Woody Ornamental Shrubs Ornamental shrubs used to mean strictly bloom and show. Not anymore. Although many of these flowering plants were introduced to the trade primarily for their flowers, fragrance, foliage or interesting form, more and more we grow them for their culinary, medicinal and wildlife value. Not only do they bring color and fragrance to nourish the soul, they also connect us with birds, beasts and the natural landscape that sustains the entire earth. Every year we reduce the amount of lawn we feel compelled to mow. We surround our homes with beauty and utility. The roses that bloom all summer provide the hips for the tea we drink in January. The robins nest in the winterberries. Our various willows provide fodder for dozens, if not hundreds, of different insect species. The "shrub border" has become the "edible landscape." Every year it gets harder to tell where the yard ends and "Mother Nature" begins!

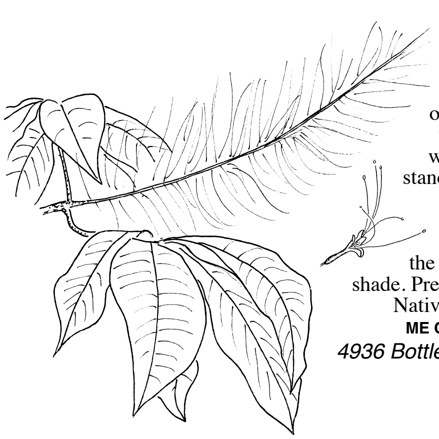


***Abelia mosanensis* Fragrant Abelia** 4-6' x same. Delicate showy exceedingly fragrant pink campanulate (bell-shaped tubular) white-centered flowers. Somewhat loose plant with graceful arching stems. Best as a specimen or hedge planting. Blooms in late spring. As fragrant as hyacinth or even Korean spicebush. Glossy green foliage turns orange-red in fall. Full sun to partial shade. Easy to grow. Prune after flowering. Tolerates most average soils but prefers acid, moist and well-drained. Native to Korea. Z4. **ME Grown.** (2-3 yr old well-rooted transplants)

4927 Fragrant Abelia, $12.00

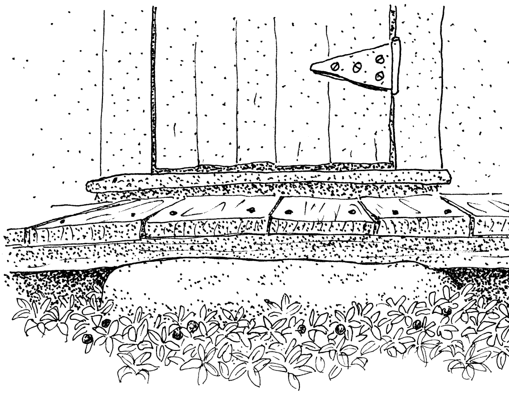
***Aesculus parviflora* Bottlebrush Buckeye** 10-12' x 15' Irregular large wide multi-stemmed suckering shrub with beautiful horse chestnut-like foliage and jaw-dropping midsummer flowers. Forms absolutely magnificent multi-leveled colonies. Foliage is medium to dark green turning yellow-green in fall and always disease-free. In early summer thin green asparagus-like spears appear across the surface of the colony and then open up into spectacular 10–18" wispy feathery panicles that stand upright above the foliage in a mass. A major show-stopper in and out of bloom. You can grow it in the sun but it will thrive in the shade. Prefers well-drained acid soil. Native to southeastern U.S. Z4. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

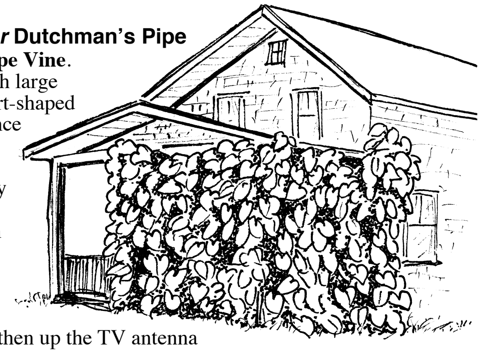
4936 Bottlebrush Buckeye, $16.00



***Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* Bearberry** Also called **Kinnikinick**, **Hog Cranberry**, **Mealberry**, **Sandberry**, **Mountain Box**, or **Bear's Grape**. Delicate low-growing and exceptionally beautiful glossy evergreen spreading groundcover. A magnificent plant for acid soils. One plant can spread to 15'. If you like native plants, you might visit Van Berkum Nursery in Deerfield, NH. They've got a beautiful display that features stone steps surrounded by *Arctostaphylos*. Small dainty beautiful pinkish-white flowers in spring. Small bright red drupe-type berries color up in late summer and persist into winter. Leaves are powerfully astringent and have many medicinal uses. Prefers poor sandy infertile acid soils, tolerates salt, but is difficult to transplant. Beware! Set plants 1–2' apart. No need ever to prune or fertilize. Sun or partial shade. Native to North America and Eurasia. Z2. **ME Grown.** (well-rooted transplants)

4945 Bearberry, $10.25



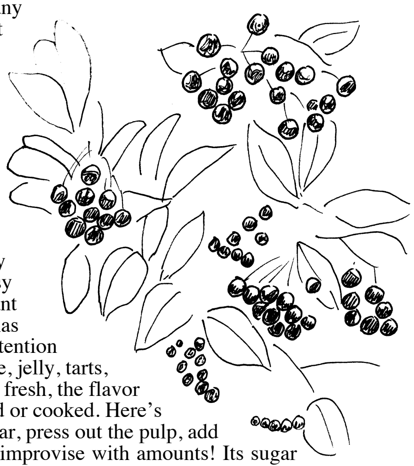


***Aristolochia durior* Dutchman's Pipe** 20-30' Also called **Pipe Vine**. Vigorous climber with large wonderful 4–10" heart-shaped dark green leaves. Once established, it will cover the porch or trellis or gazebo every summer. There's an amazing specimen on Route 2 between Norridgewock and Mercer that covers a porch, climbs up the front of the barn and then up the TV antenna another 6 or 8 feet, like a green foliated bowsprit fastened to the front of the red barn. Provides all the privacy you ever wanted even if you live right in town. Inconspicuous U-shaped tubular white and mahogany flowers in clusters of 1–3 look like "Dutchman's Pipes." Sun or shade. Thrives in shade. Likes well-drained soil with adequate moisture. Native to eastern U.S. Z4. (2yr medium)

4954 Dutchman's Pipe, $12.00

***Aronia arbutifolia* 'Brilliantissima' Red Chokeberry** 6-10' x 3-5' In his book *Best of the Hardiest,* John Sabuco calls red chokeberry "one of our finest native landscape shrubs." Upright multi-stemmed form. Dense clusters of small but showy white flowers with red stamens. Dark green foliage turns a spectacular crimson in the fall. In huge demand as *the* best alternative to the invasive burning bush. Birds love the abundant persistent glossy bright red fruit. Spreads by suckers. Beautiful in masses, plantings and borders. Transplants easily. Adapted to many soils, wet or dry, but prefers moist and well-drained. Sun or partial shade. Can be trained into a small tree. Native to eastern U.S. Z4. **ME Grown.** (beefy 2 yr transplants)

4961 Red Chokeberry, $10.25



***A. melanocarpa* Black Chokeberry** 4-6' x same. Compact rounded shrub suckers profusely to form colonies. Showy white blooms in late spring. Glossy green summer foliage turns brilliant wine-red in fall. The edible fruit has been receiving a fair amount of attention recently. Suggested for juice, wine, jelly, tarts, even pilaf. While barely palatable fresh, the flavor improves considerably when dried or cooked. Here's one juice recipe: simmer with sugar, press out the pulp, add water and lime juice. You get to improvise with amounts! Its sugar content, dark color and astringency contribute to its wine potential. Not particularly picky about where it grows. Adaptable to wet or dry areas, sun or partial shade. Free of diseases and insects. Like the Red Chokeberry, it's an excellent alternative to the highly invasive burning bush. Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

4968 Black Chokeberry, $10.25

***Buddleia* Butterfly Bush** Colorful attractive arching shrub with 4-6" panicles of fragrant flowers in midsummer that are guaranteed to attract zillions of butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. In New England treat it as an herbaceous perennial. Cut it to the ground in early spring—or just let it die back—and it will bloom again on new wood come summer. Reblooms throughout the summer if spent flowers are cut. Recommended for shrub or perennial borders. Grey-green foliage. Easy to transplant. Very adaptable but begs for full sun. Can become a nuisance in southern states, but that shouldn't ever be a problem up here. The renowned plantsman Michael Dirr is a big fan of buddleia. Usually considered to be a Zone 5 plant though it may do well in Zone 4. **ME Grown.** (well-rooted crowns)

***B. davidii* 'Bicolor'** 6-8' x same. Selection of Honeycomb. Michael Dirr intro. Each two-toned panicle includes both butterscotch yellow and lavender flowers. Compact habit.

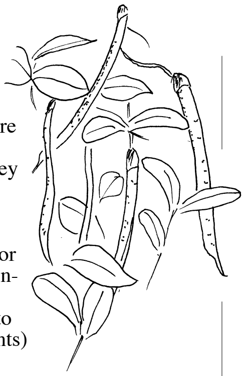
4990 Bicolor Butterfly Bush, $12.00

***B.* x 'Miss Ruby'** 4-5' x 3-4' 'White Ball' x 'Attraction' Dr. Dennis Werner intro, JC Raulston Arboretum, Raleigh, NC, 2009. Rich pink fragrant blooms from midsummer to fall. The first pink butterfly bush. Well-branched compact upright habit. Rated number one of 107 buddleia varieties in the Royal Horticulture Society trials.

4997 Miss Ruby Butterfly Bush, $12.00

***B. davidii* 'Potter's Purple'** 6-8' x same. Large 8" purple lightly fragrant flower panicles. Lance-shaped dark green foliage with silvery underside.

5007 Potter's Purple Butterfly Bush, $12.00

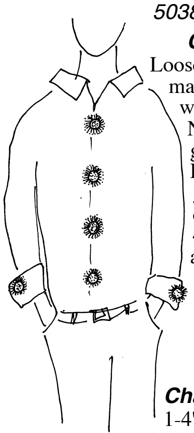


Caragana arborescens Siberian Peashrub
15-20' Nitrogen-fixing cheerful bright green upright multi-stemmed oval shrub well-suited to windbreaks, hedges and borders. Delicate yellow flowers in spring are followed by small seed pods that turn a golden yellow. The pods and the small "peas" are edible. Eaten raw, they taste like garden peas, though not as sweet. Makes an acceptable chicken feed. Silvery bark and compound foliage, each with 8-12 small obovate leaflets. Easy to grow; just put them in and let them go. Adaptable to poor soils, drought, salt. Full sun. Maintenance free. Occasionally rumored to be invasive, although ours have stayed put for 20 years and not spread by seed or root. Native to Siberia and Manchuria. Z2. **ME Grown.** (24-30" transplants)

5027 Siberian Peashrub, $9.00

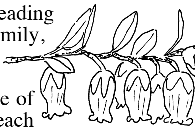
Celastrus scandens American Bittersweet or **False Bittersweet**
20' or more. A highly ornamental native vine. The insignificant flower display in spring is followed by beautiful grape-like clusters of small reddish-orange to orange-yellow berries used for holiday wreaths and other dried flower arrangements. Also beautiful right on the vine. (This is *not* the invasive Asian Bittersweet—*C. orbiculatus*—which you should never grow!) Deep glossy summer foliage turns yellow-green in fall. Very vigorous climbing twining habit, will grow in nearly any soil although it does not like the driest sites. Suitable for covering porches, stone walls, rough hillsides, old cars and unsightly outbuildings. Prune it extensively every year to keep it from taking over. Prefers full sun. Male and female required for fruit. These are unsexed vines. Although some plants may have both male and female flowers, plant two or three plants to ensure fruit. Native to eastern North America. Z3. **ME Grown.** (10-12" transplants)

5038 American Bittersweet, $10.25



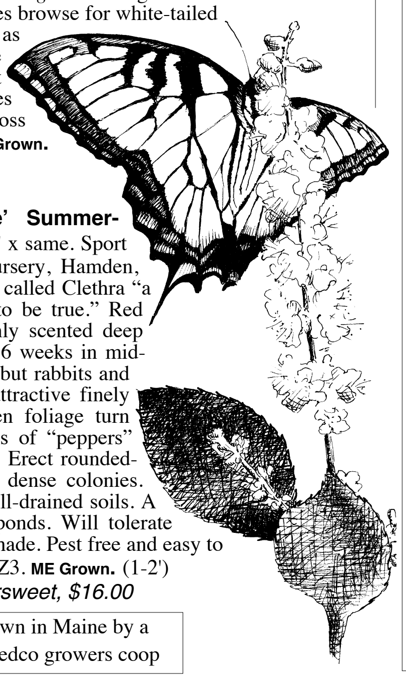
Cephalanthus occidentalis Buttonbush 6-10' x 8'
Loose rounded branchy shrub with bright green foliage and masses of highly attractive unusual spherical fragrant white flowers often found in masses along the shores of New England's rivers and ponds. Suitable for the garden, the stream or pond, or even an old floating log. Don't be surprised if you come across buttonbush growing *in* the river next time you head out in the canoe. But this is no invasive plant. Flowers appear for 4-6 weeks in summer, a magnet for honey bees. They also make interesting dried flowers. The seeds (nutlets) make good fodder for the ducks in the fall. Prefers moist soils! Recommended for naturalizing. Native to eastern U.S., west to New Mexico. Z4. **ME Grown.** (10-12" transplants)

5049 Buttonbush, $10.25



Chamaedaphne calyculata Leatherleaf
1-4' tall. Low-growing native spreading wetland shrub, member of the Heath family, whose form and flowers are reminiscent of lowbush blueberry. Forms dense thickets and thrives in bogs, swamps, and along the edges of lakes and streams. One of the first native shrubs to bloom in central Maine each spring with small delicately scented white bell-shaped flowers. Small "leathery" fine-toothed dark green *evergreen* foliage. Small round hard reddish-brown persistent fruit provides browse for white-tailed deer, caribou, and moose as well as food, nesting and cover for grouse and mallards. Needs sun and "wet feet"—lots and lots of moisture. Likes acid soil but not shade. Native across northern U.S. and Canada. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-22")

5064 Leatherleaf, $10.00



Clethra alnifolia 'Ruby Spice' Summersweet or **Sweet Pepperbush** 4-5' x same. Sport of 'Pink Spires', Broken Arrow Nursery, Hamden, CT, 1992. A *New York Times* article called Clethra "a plant that sounds almost too good to be true." Red buds and beautiful spires of heavenly scented deep pink flowers appear on racemes for 6 weeks in midsummer. Bees and butterflies love it but rabbits and deer do not. Whorls of extremely attractive finely serrated distinctly veined dark green foliage turn deep gold in fall. Dangling racemes of "peppers" persist into the next growing season. Erect rounded-oval habit, often suckering to form dense colonies. Slow growing. Prefers acid moist well-drained soils. A good shrub to border streams and ponds. Will tolerate salty coastal conditions. Full sun to shade. Pest free and easy to grow. Native from Maine to Florida. Z3. **ME Grown.** (1-2')

5069 Ruby Spice Summersweet, $16.00

ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop

Pruning Directions for Ornamental Shrubs, Trees and Berries

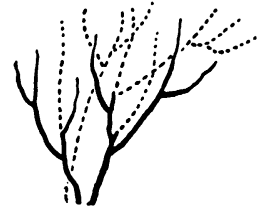
Proper pruning enhances the beauty and usefulness of flowering shrubs and trees. Trim shrubs for large blooms, fine foliage and good form.

Why Pruning Is Necessary

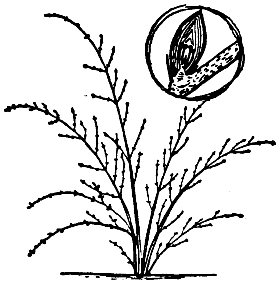
- Most shrubs need a few of the older canes cut off at the ground line each year to encourage the growth of new canes. This is a natural rejuvenation procedure replacing old canes with new.
- Pruning produces larger and better blooms as the vitality of the plant goes to the blossoms, rather than to supporting heavy wood growth.
- Remove poorly shaped longer branches to retain the natural shape of the shrub.
- Remove broken, dead or diseased branches for health, neatness and vigor.
- Shrubs with unusual bark coloring should have the older canes removed, as the full natural coloring is displayed best in the new growth.
- Certain varieties of shrubs sucker from the roots. Remove these suckers unless you want the shrub to spread and form colonies.

Pruning shrubs is primarily thinning out older undesirable canes. Plants such as hydrangeas, altheas, tea roses, tamarix and dogwoods should have all canes pruned back to produce larger flowers or more brightly colored canes.

The form of a tree may be controlled by pruning. If you desire a tall tree with a high crown, prune the lateral branches from the trunk and prevent formation of low crotches. For a low, stocky tree used in screens and windbreaks, cut back the top shoots to force side growth.



Remove oldest wood and center branches (a few each year).

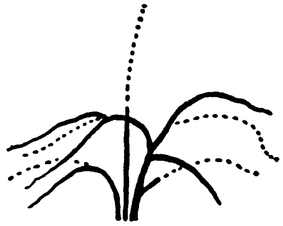


Prune Late-Flowering Shrubs Early

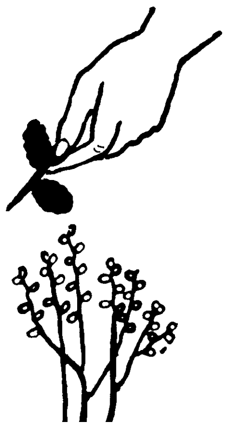
Midsummer-flowering shrubs form flower buds on new wood. For maximum bloom, prune them in early spring before the new wood begins to grow.

Prune Early-Flowering Shrubs Later

Spring-flowering shrubs form flower buds in the summer after they are finished blooming. For maximum bloom the following year, prune them immediately after their bloom is over.

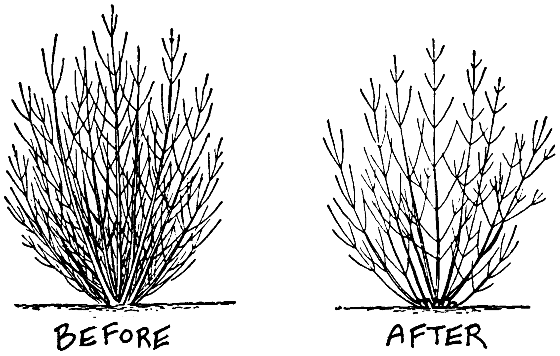


Retain natural arching habit by pruning branches after flowering. Otherwise new growth starts at the tips of flowering branches and the shrub gets top-heavy.



Pinch off the growing tips and remove flowers as soon as faded.

Prune For Healthy Growth

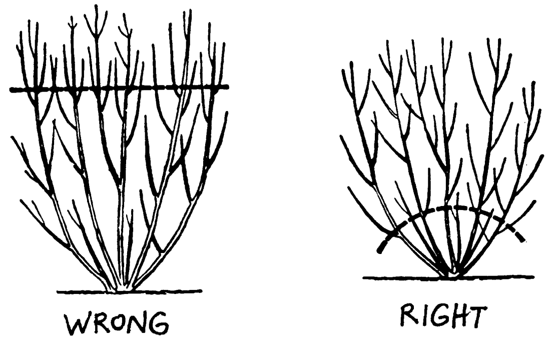


Before

Your shrubs will tell you when they need thinning. Shrubs such as Honeysuckle send up too many canes for optimal growth. Cut off a few of the oldest and least vigorous branches close to the ground. Do not injure the bark on canes to be saved.

After

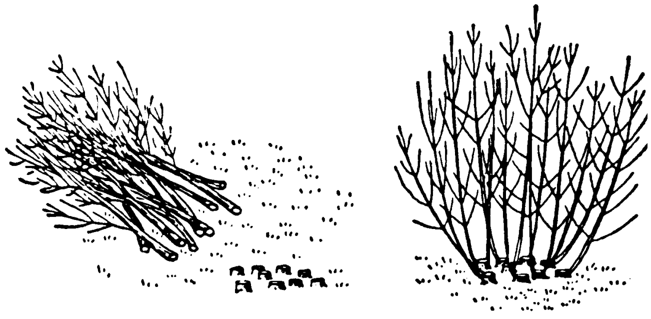
Note the difference thinning of canes makes. Air and light can now penetrate. Fewer canes promote vigor, health and vitality. Plants will produce more and larger blossoms. Slow growing, less vigorous shrubs seldom need thinning out.



Prune For Symmetry and Appearance

Cutting back shrubs straight across the top is a common error. This encourages top-growth and the lower part of the shrub, with no foliage near the base, becomes woody and unsightly. Growth stays low and bushy when properly pruned.

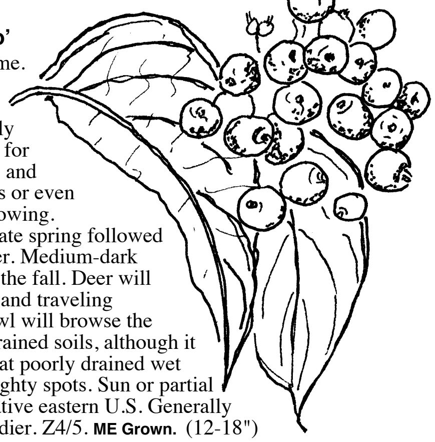
Proper pruning promotes growth at the base of the shrub. Larger flowers on hydrangeas, altheas, hybrid tea roses, tamarix and butterfly bush are obtained by severe pruning. Colorful branches and twigs on dogwoods develop on new stems.



What To Do with Overgrown Shrubs

Overgrown shrubs with little foliage near the base may be rejuvenated by cutting down each cane at the ground line in early March. All overgrown shrubs should be pruned thusly, even though early blooms may be sacrificed.

Shrubs cut back for rejuvenation will send forth new shoots in late spring. This growth will be bushy with foliage clear to the ground. Pinch off tops when the desired height is attained. It usually takes two to three years to rejuvenate shrubs and hedges completely.

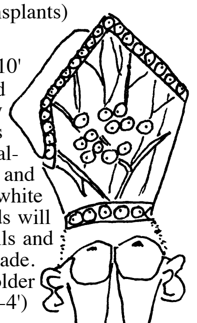


***Cornus amomum* 'Indigo'**
Silky Dogwood 6-10' x same. Rounded multi-stemmed shrub with attractive purple-red stems which are especially beautiful in winter. Valuable for naturalizing borders, streams and wetlands. Effective in masses or even windbreaks. Medium-fast growing. Yellowish-white flowers in late spring followed by blue berries in midsummer. Medium-dark green foliage turns purple in the fall. Deer will browse the stems and leaves and traveling songbirds and local game fowl will browse the berries. Prefers moist well-drained soils, although it is adaptable even to somewhat poorly drained wet locations. Does not like droughty spots. Sun or partial shade. Easy to transplant. Native eastern U.S. Generally listed as Z5 but probably hardier. Z4/5. **ME Grown.** (12-18")

5086 Silky Dogwood, $12.00

C. rugosa* Round-leaved Dogwood** 6-10' x 6-12' Sometimes called ***C. circinata. Native shrub or small tree almost never found in the nursery trade. Beautiful showy small creamy-white flowers in flat spreading clusters in late spring. Used in homeopathic remedies. Large rounded abruptly pointed leaves. Young branch stems are green, warty and blotched with purple. Light blue berry-like fruit in late summer. Red, purple and orange fall color. Red winter bark. Birds love the berries. Prefers partial shade, moist or dry, sandy, gravelly or rocky soil. Sometimes grows where there seems to be no soil at all. Will absolutely thrive in average garden soils. Native to northeastern and midwestern U.S. and Canada. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

5088 Round-leaved Dogwood, $14.00



***C. sericea* 'Cardinal' Redosier Dogwood** 6-8' x 8-10' Minnesota Landscape Arboretum introduction. Broad loosely rounded multi-stemmed shrub spreads freely by stolons (underground stems) and forms excellent masses and borders. Cardinal was selected for its bright cardinal-red winter stems. A perfect plant for swamps, streams and wetlands. Excellent for erosion control. 2–3" clusters of white flowers in spring followed by white berries that the birds will consume as they ripen. Very adaptable to a range of soils and climates, but generally likes it wet. Sun or partial shade. Easy to transplant. To improve stem color, prune out older stems in the spring. Native eastern U.S. Z2. **ME Grown.** (2-4')

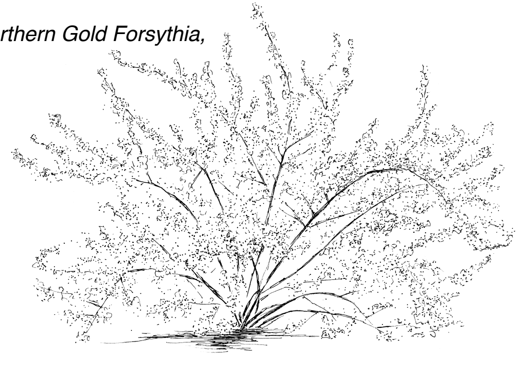
5091 Cardinal Dogwood, $12.00

***Cotinus coggygria* 'Royal Purple' Smokebush** 8-10' x same. Boskoop, Netherlands. Upright spreading shrub with velvety dark purple foliage and amazing purplish-pink inflorescences that look like large smoke puffs on top of the branches throughout summer. Each one of these cotton candy-like poofs is composed of a web of fine stems, the smallest of which are lined with tiny hairs that reflect the light and create an ethereal effect. Quite remarkable. For maximum glow, plant where the sun will shine right through each luminescent leaf. Red-burgundy fall color. Often considered a Zone 5 plant, but reliably grows back and flowers each summer in Zone 4. Some say to cut it to the ground each fall for more vigorous and more brightly colored growth. I leave mine to come back on its own. So far it hasn't let me down. Adaptable to a wide range of pH and soils although it prefers it well-drained. Disease free. Native southern Europe to China. Z4. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5116 Royal Purple Smokebush, $11.25

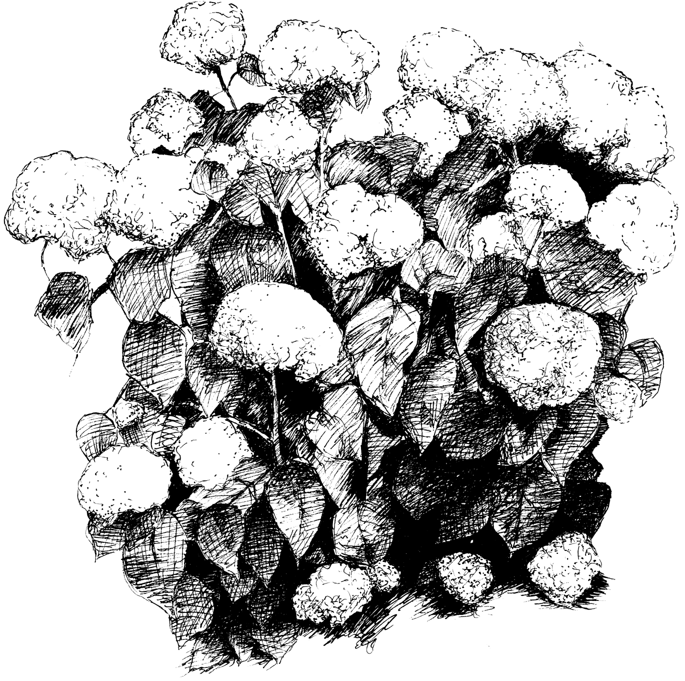
***Forsythia* x *ovata* 'Northern Gold' Forsythia** 6-8' x 5-7' Ottawa, Canada, 1979. If your forsythia blooms only from the snow-line down, you've been duped. Don't buy cheap big-box forsythia. Northern Gold has not only the outstanding bud hardiness necessary for flower production *above* the snow line, but also outstanding golden-yellow flowers. You can have a full bloom every year! Upright form with yellow-grey branches clad in healthy rich green foliage. Prefers moderately fertile, slightly acid to neutral soils with good drainage. One of the first flowers in spring. Bred from *F. ovata*, a hardy dependably blooming Korean species. Z3. **ME Grown.** (2-3' transplants)

5142 Northern Gold Forsythia, $12.00



Hydrangea arborescens **'Annabelle' Hydrangea** 3-5' x same. A major improvement over the old standard herbaceous hydrangea. A very upright yet rounded shrub, the earliest and most erect of the hydrangeas. Large clusters (up to 1') of showy white to faint-yellow flowers bloom from late June till September. Big 5–6" almost heart-shaped foliage. Grows fast, suckers freely, thrives in shade. Cut to the ground and fertilize lightly in late winter for stunning bloom next summer. Suited to perennial borders and naturalized gardens. A Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Gold Medal Plant Award winner. Species native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

5168 Annabelle Hydrangea, $16.00



H. macrophylla **'Endless Summer' Hydrangea** 3-5' x same. Bailey Nursery Introduction, St. Paul, MN, 2004. The real name of this hydrangea is **The Original**, though most people think of it as Endless Summer. There are now actually three Endless Summers, each with a different color flower. Figure that one out. Anyway this is the blue-flowering hydrangea that is causing all the hoop-la in the gardening world. Most bigleaf hydrangeas (*H. macrophylla*) bloom only on old wood. After a typical Maine winter you get dead flower buds and no flowers. 'Endless Summer: the Original' blooms on old and new wood. Even if the plant dies to the ground, you'll get large showy 8" mop-head blooms that same summer. Please note, however, that some gardeners have been disappointed. To ensure blue flowers, you must have acidic soil. Otherwise they'll be pink. To acidify the soil, try following Henry Homeyer's advice from the University of New Hampshire: "Dig a hole twice as wide and twice as deep as the rootball. Discard half the soil, and mix the remaining soil with an equal quantity of moist peat moss. Peat moss is naturally acidic, and will also help to prevent wilting of the leaves on hot days.…[Do not apply any] fertilizer, particularly soluble chemical fertilizers.…Adding too much nitrogen…means that your plant will grow rapidly, and have nice dark green leaves, but produce few flowers." Sun or partial shade. Prefers deep well-drained acid soils with lots of organic matter. Native to Japan. Z4. (medium plants)

5172 Endless Summer Hydrangea, $16.00

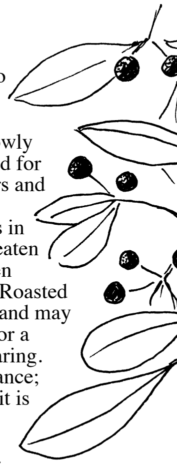
H. paniculata **'Limelight' Hydrangea** 6-8' x same. Pieter Zwijnenburg, Jr. introduction. Boskoop, Netherlands. Pennsylvania Hort Society Gold Medal 2006. Large (6–12") upright very creamy-white flowers turn lime-green in August and then pale rose in fall. The contrasting colors are delightful. We gave Limelight to grower Jen Ries for trial, and she fell in love. Now she's become our supplier. Train to a shrub or small tree. Blooms on new wood. Prune late fall or early spring. Remove spent flowerheads. Dark green foliage. Full sun-partial shade. Soil adaptable but prefers good loam with moderate moisture. Species native to North and South America and eastern Asia. Z3/4. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5182 Limelight Hydrangea, $16.00

H. p. **Pee Gee Hydrangea** 8 x 10-15' Large upright woody shrub with arching branches and very showy large conical double white flower-clusters that bloom July–August, turning pink-bronze in autumn. *The* classic woody hydrangea in New England. Small serrated yellow-green leaves illuminated with a fine yellow edge. Prefers good loamy moist well-drained soil in sun or partial shade. Difficult to kill; urban tolerant. Z4. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

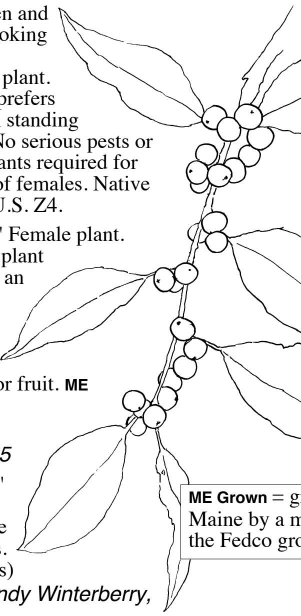
5186 Pee Gee Hydrangea, $16.00

Ilex glabra **Inkberry** 6-8' x 8-10' Also called **Gallberry**. Upright oval medium-sized native evergreen shrub that likes it acidic and wet. Will spread and sucker slowly forming colonies over time. Recommended for massing, naturalizing, mixed shrub borders and evergreen hedges. Small white flowers in spring followed by pea-sized black berries in fall that will persist through winter if not eaten by birds. Flat 1–2" long lustrous dark green leaves, may take on a bronzy-purple cast. Roasted foliage used as a tea. Gets leggy with age and may thin out down low but, if you're looking for a more compact form, responds well to shearing. Full sun to moderate shade. Low maintenance; though it generally prefers wet acid soils, it is adaptable to drier conditions and higher pH. Native to eastern North America, Nova Scotia to Texas. Z4. **ME Grown.** (2 yr transplants)



5188 Inkberry, $11.25

I. verticillata **Winterberry** A staple of the Maine landscape. Deciduous suckering holly with clusters of upright stems. One of the few berry plants that grows even in dry shady spots. Lustrous deep green leaves retain their color long after they're cut for decoration. Richly foliated, but open enough to display its interesting branching structure. Best known for profusions of bright red $^{3}/_{8}$" berries which stand out after the leaves have fallen and keep their color all winter, looking spectacular against the snow. Excellent fall wildlife forage plant. Tolerates dry conditions but prefers moist or wet acidic soil, even standing water. Sun or partial shade. No serious pests or diseases. Male and female plants required for fruit. Plant males within 30' of females. Native from midwestern to eastern U.S. Z4.



I. v. **'Red Sprite'** 3-5' x 4-8' Female plant. USDA introduction. Smaller plant than the straight species with an attractive low loose rounded form. Winner of the 1998 Cary Award for Distinctive Plants for New England. 'Jim Dandy' male required for fruit. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5189 Red Sprite Winterberry, $11.25

I. v. **'Jim Dandy'** 3-6' x 4-5' Male selection to pollinate 'Red Sprite' winterberry. One will pollinate several females. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5193 Male Jim Dandy Winterberry, $11.25

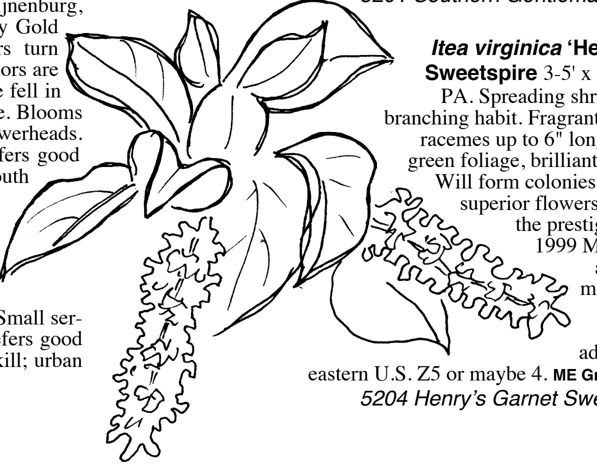
ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop.

I. v. **'Winter Red'** 9x8' Female plant. Considerably larger than 'Red Sprite'. Darker green foliage. Winner of the 1995 Styer Award. 'Southern Gentleman' male required for fruit. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5197 Winter Red Winterberry, $11.25

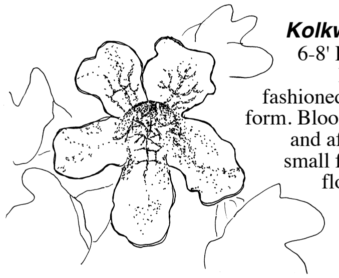
I. v. **'Southern Gentleman'** 6x6' Male selection to pollinate 'Winter Red' winterberry. Don't be deceived by the name—it's hardy. One will pollinate several females. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5201 Southern Gentleman Winterberry, $11.25



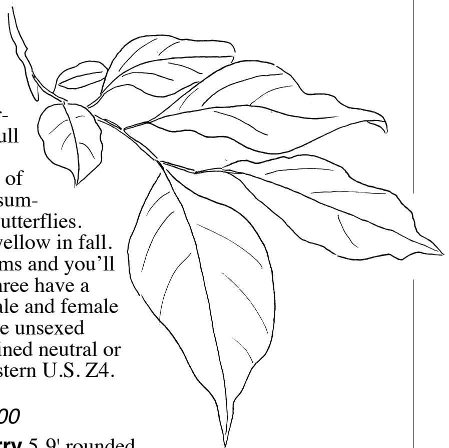
Itea virginica **'Henry's Garnet' Virginia Sweetspire** 3-5' x 5-6' Swarthmore College, PA. Spreading shrub with an erect clustered branching habit. Fragrant white flowers on upright racemes up to 6" long in early summer. Bright green foliage, brilliant reddish-purple fall color. Will form colonies. Henry's Garnet has both superior flowers and fall color. Winner of the prestigious Styer award and the 1999 Michigan Growers' Choice award. Recommended for moist or wet areas although quite drought tolerant as well. Sun or shade, pH adaptable. Species native to eastern U.S. Z5 or maybe 4. **ME Grown.** (10-12" transplants)

5204 Henry's Garnet Sweetspire, $11.25



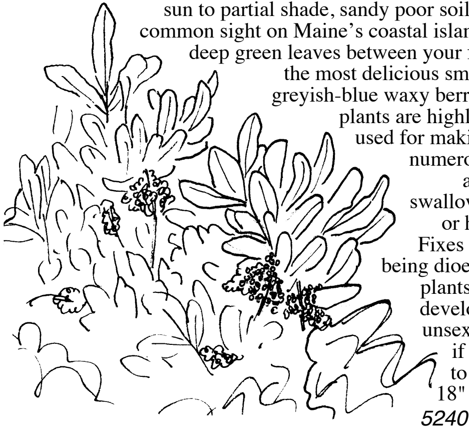
***Kolkwitzia amabilis* Beautybush** 6-10' x 6-8' Fast-growing multi-stemmed shrub that likes to have plenty of room for its old-fashioned slightly unkempt arching vase-shaped form. Blooms in June, just before the mockorange and after the lilacs. Completely covered with small fragrant medium-pink 5-petaled tubular flowers, each throat etched with a web of yellow-orange veins and dots. The blossoms appear on the side shoots of every stem, up to 20 per cluster. There are literally thousands on a mature specimen. While the overall appearance is pink, the orange throat enriches the color. A real knock-out. Matte bluish-green slightly rugose foliage. Brown and grey exfoliating bark. Yellow and red fall color. Can also be pruned to a small 3–7 trunk tree. Flowers can be forced indoors in spring. Prune after flowering, removing the oldest branches back to the ground. Excellent as a specimen or background shrub for short-statured plantings. Easy to grow in any type of soil. Prefers full sun. No serious pests or disease. Native to central China. Z4. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5210 Beautybush, $11.25



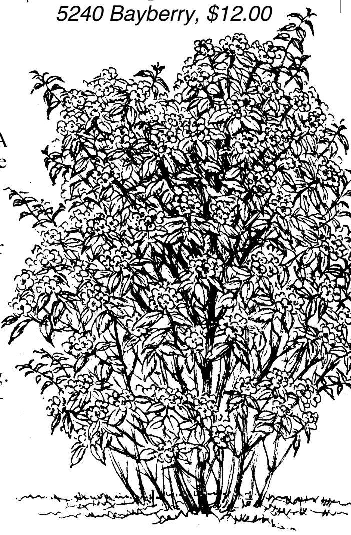
***Lindera benzoin* Spicebush** 6-12' x 8-12' Large rounded multi-stemmed flowering native shrub suited to naturalizing in moist or wet areas, singly or in groups. Often found in full or partial shade, but at its showiest in full sun. Soft-yellow flowers early in spring followed by small clusters of glossy red berries by mid to late summer. Will attract bees birds and butterflies. Blue-green foliage turns golden yellow in fall. Scratch the berries, foliage or stems and you'll know where it got its name: all three have a delicious lemony-spicy scent. Male and female plants required for fruit. These are unsexed seedlings. Prefers moist well-drained neutral or slightly acidic soils. Native to eastern U.S. Z4. (12-18" transplants)

5215 Spicebush, $12.00



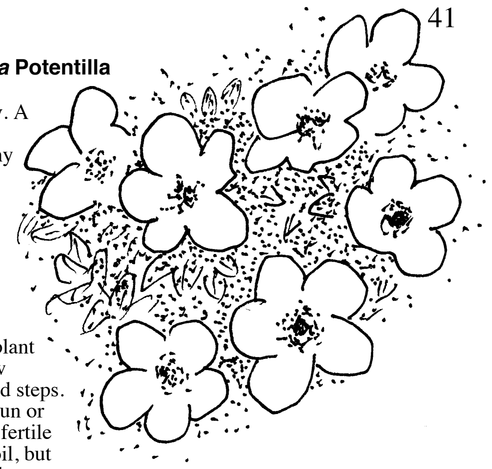
***Myrica pensylvanica* Bayberry** 5-9' rounded deciduous semi-evergreen very salt-tolerant shrub thrives in full sun to partial shade, sandy poor soils to heavy clay soils. A common sight on Maine's coastal islands. Rubbing the glossy deep green leaves between your fingers produces one of the most delicious smells in the world. Small greyish-blue waxy berries produced on female plants are highly aromatic, historically used for making candles. Plants feed numerous wildlife species and are especially craved by swallows. Excellent in masses or hedges, tends to sucker. Fixes nitrogen. Tends toward being dioecious: male and female plants required for good fruit development. We're offering unsexed plants; plant several if you desire fruit. Native to eastern U.S. Z2/3. (12-18" transplants)

5240 Bayberry, $12.00



***Philadelphus lewisii* Blizzard Mockorange** 4-5' x 3' COPF intro, Alberta, Canada. Medium-sized coarse upright loosely arching blooming shrub. A "blizzard" of fragrant beautiful pure-white slightly cupped 4-petaled blossoms for up to four weeks in late spring, after the lilacs fade. This is the classic single-flowered mockorange. Each flower is accented by a spray of golden yellow anthers. The contrast of the flowers and deep dark blue-green foliage is lovely. Prefers moist rich well-drained soils but will grow well in most conditions. Full sun to partial shade. Prune after flowering. Native to western Asia. Z3. (12-18" transplants)

5267 Blizzard Mockorange, $13.50



***Potentilla fruticosa* Potentilla** Also called **Shrubby Cinquefoil** or **Widdy**. A compact rounded to broadly rounded bushy shrub with showy five-petaled rose-like flowers. Flowers all summer long, beginning the first year. Very small attractive grey-green compound leaves. Excellent landscape plant for shrub borders, low hedges, rock walls and steps. Loved by bees. Full sun or partial shade. Best in fertile moist well-drained soil, but tolerates poor dry soil. Said to need sweating before planting to break dormancy, but I've been planting them without any special treatment for years and have never had a failure. Unbelievably hardy. Native to Northern Hemisphere. Z2.

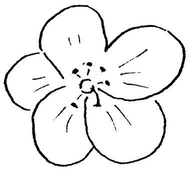
***P. f.* 'Mango Tango'** 2x2' Univ of Manitoba intro, Canada. Unusual tri-color orange red and yellow blooms. Bright green foliage. Colors look brightest in cooler weather and full sun. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

5306 Mango Tango Potentilla, $10.25

A Scintilla

You might not give a scintilla about a Potentilla.
But once you see a
Poten-tee-a,
you might just find you've changed your mind.

John Bunker

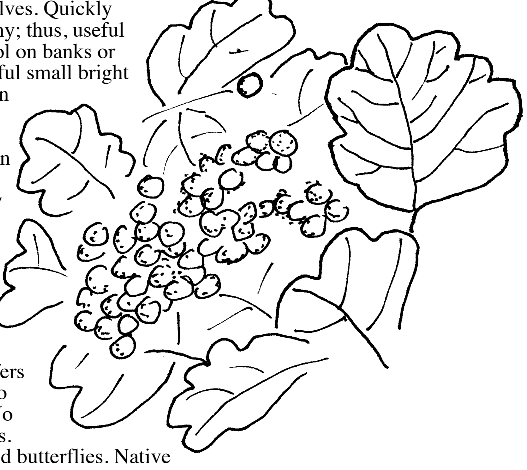


***P. f.* 'McKay White'** 2-4' x 2-3'. Sport of Katherine Dykes. Selected by Mary Jane Langer in 1981, McKay Nursery introduction, Waterloo, WI, 1983. Creamy-white flowers. According to an email I received from Ms. Langer, "In the summer of 1981, while taking softwood cuttings of Katherine Dyke…I came across a white blooming plant. It just happened that the president of the company…was driving through the field…I showed him the white blooming Katherine Dyke, which he was pretty excited about. He suggested that after taking the cuttings we move it to our propagation facility so that we could observe it…Before bringing the plant to market we actually called it Potentilla Mary Jane…" Shrub can grow to be one of the larger potentillas. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

5309 McKay White Potentilla, $10.25

***P. f.* 'Pink Beauty'** 3x3' Recent Univ of Manitoba intro. Soft-pink petals edged in fainter pink. Although a frequent complaint about pink cultivars is that the color fades, in our experience Pink Beauty holds its color extremely well. Good fertility will help reduce fading. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

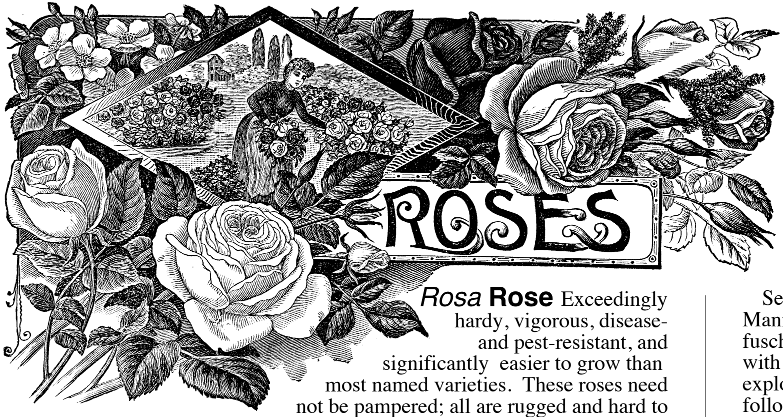
5312 Pink Beauty Potentilla, $10.25



***Rhus aromatica* Fragrant Sumac** 5-6' x 6-8' Low irregular fast-spreading shrub with glossy blue-green aromatic foliage. Suckers from the roots. Branches touching the ground will root themselves. Quickly produces a colony; thus, useful in erosion control on banks or hillsides. Beautiful small bright yellow flowers in spring. Leaves turn orange to brilliant scarlet in fall. Pubescent stems. Red hairy drupe-type fruit on females. Dioecious; these are unsexed plants. Easy to transplant, adaptable, prefers acid soil, sun to partial shade. No disease problems. Attracts birds and butterflies. Native to eastern U.S. Z3. **ME Grown.** (12-18" transplants)

5342 Fragrant Sumac, $12.00

ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop

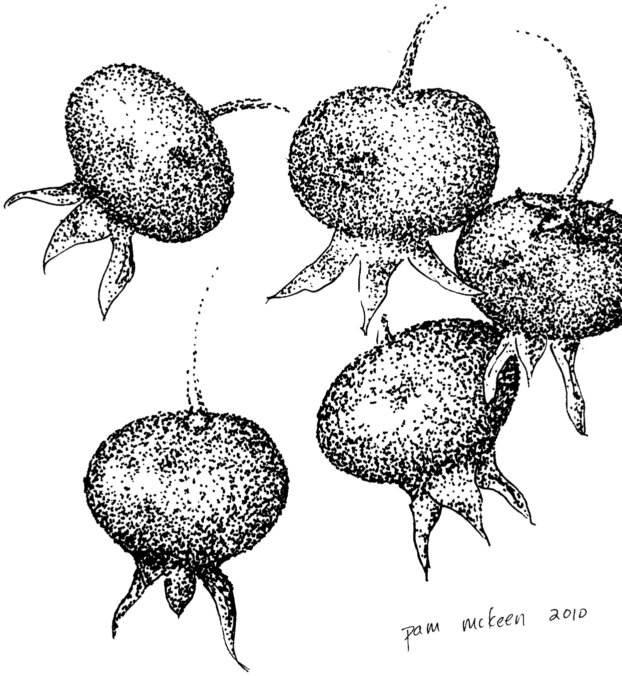


***Rosa* Rose** Exceedingly hardy, vigorous, disease- and pest-resistant, and significantly easier to grow than most named varieties. These roses need not be pampered; all are rugged and hard to kill. Recommended as a solution for those who want roses but are tired of struggling with tender hybrid tea roses, or who associate roses with pest, poisons, disease and winterkill.

We focus on hardiness and fragrance in our rose selections. If the description says very fragrant, it is! Each year we offer a different selection of the best varieties available. If your favorite is not on the list this year, we may be offering it next year. We cut our plants back to about 6" to encourage optimal growth and bloom. (stocky well-rooted plants)

R. rugosa 4-6' x same. Also called **Japanese Rose** or **Beach Rose**. Vigorous spreading shrub. Flowers range from deep pink to white. Red hips up to 1" for jams, teas, and fresh eating right off the bush. Flowers used in traditional Chinese medicine to regulate *qi* and promote blood circulation. The dark green wrinkled (rugose) leaves form a backdrop for the highly fragrant single flowers and the large edible hips which follow. Blooms form on both old and new wood, so pruning is unnecessary except to control size. Prefers full sun and well-drained fertile soil with a pH of 6–7, but will grow in depleted soil and even sand. Tolerates salt, pollution, and drought; practically care-free. Native to China and Japan, and a common sight all along the New England coast. Z2. **ME Grown.**

5350 Rosa rugosa, bundle of 3, $16.50



***R. rugosa alba* White Rugosa** 6x6' Large spreading shrub will form colonies along the bank, the seashore or even across your lawn. Pink buds and large 2–3" pure white single (5 petals) flowers with cream-colored stamens. Fragrant, recurrent bloomer. Large orange hips. Orange and scarlet fall foliage color. Incredibly rugged, tolerates clay, muck, sand and salt. Z2/3. **ME Grown.**

5359 White Rugosa Rose, $11.25

***R.* 'Belle Poitevine'** 4-5' x same. Hybrid rugosa of unknown parentage, François-Georges-Léon Bruant introduction, near Brussiere-Poitevine, France, 1894. Elongated deep magenta-pink buds and fragrant 3" semi-double (12-16 petals) rich pink blooms with darker veins and yellow stamens. Occasional repeat blooms later in the season. Upright form. Medium green rugose foliage turns yellow-orange in fall. Large orange-red hips. Poitevine is also an endangered goat breed from central France. Z3.

5366 Belle Poitevine Rose, $11.25

***R.* 'Cuthbert Grant'** 3x3' [(Crimson Glory x Assiniboine) x Assiniboine] Parkland Series. Morden Research Center, Manitoba, 1967. Selected as Manitoba's centennial rose in 1970. Large fragrant 4" semi-double (15-20 petals) deep dark intense velvety red blooms in clusters of 3 to 6. Glossy green foliage. One of the first roses to develop buds in the spring. Blooms in June and then repeats until frost. Vigorous compact shrub. Dark green foliage. Named for the Canadian fur trader, Métis leader, farmer, justice of the peace, and politician (c. 1793-1854). Z3.

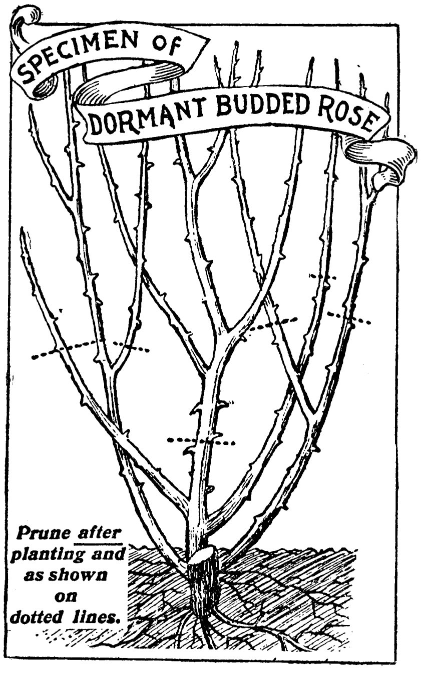
5397 Cuthbert Grant Rose, $11.25

***R.* 'David Thompson'** 3-4' x same. [(Schneezwerg x Fru Dagmar Hastrup) x Seedling] Felicitas Svejda introduction, Canadian Explorer Series, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Morden Research Stn, Manitoba, 1979. Pink buds and very fragrant 3" double (25 petals) deep fuschia-pink recurrent blooms with golden stamens. Compact dense shrub with small foliage and few thorns. No hips. Named for the Canadian explorer, cartographer, and surveyor (1770-1857), the first white man to follow the Columbia River from source to mouth. Extremely hardy. Z2/3.

5399 David Thompson Rose, $11.25

***R.* 'John Davis'** 10' [(*R. kordesii* x unnamed seedling) x seedling] F. Svejda intro, Canadian Explorer Series, AAFC, Morden Stn, 1986. Vigorous "climber" with an arching form, suitable for trellis or arbor or porch post. Even sprawling along the stone wall it would show off quite well. Large (3–3$^{1}/_{2}$") recurrent lighty fragrant double rich pink blooms with a "lavender hint," up to 40 petals and showy golden yellow stamens. Red canes and glossy foliage. Named for the British explorer (c. 1543-1605), one of the first to attempt to locate the infamous and elusive Northwest Passage to China. Z3.

5456 John Davis Rose, $11.25



Roses prefer full sun (at least 4–6 hrs per day) and a pH of 6.0–7.0. Space them 4–6' apart. They will do well in most well-drained soils with a good amount of organic matter. In locations with poor drainage, add gravel at the bottom of the planting hole, or build in drainage. Pick a site with good air drainage, but avoid sites with cold northwest winds. Avoid competition with tree roots

Plant roses as early as soil can be worked. Most roses' roots don't spread beyond the original hole, so dig a bushel-sized hole, as deep as 2' or more. We recommend a bale of rotten hay in the bottom of the planting hole. Mix soil with liberal quantities of well-rotted manure and compost. Add a coffee-can full of rock phosphate or bone meal.

Soak in water overnight or up to three days before planting. Prior to planting, prune roses back to 3 canes, 4–5" tall. Plant them 1" below the level they were in the nursery. Add water as you fill in the hole to puddle it in. Mound soil around branches to prevent them from drying out, and to encourage buds to sprout. As the buds open, pull back the soil to the correct level.

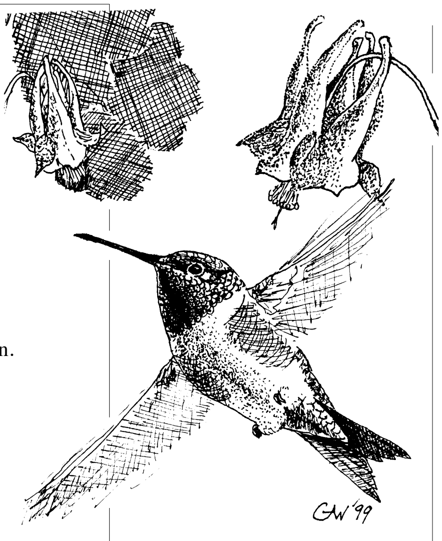
Shrub roses and climbers will require little pruning in later years. Any pruning should wait until after the Forsythia blooms. Remove dead or broken branches, and periodically cut out the oldest wood. Keep roses well mulched to retain moisture and reduce weeds. Add 2 shovelfuls of composted manure to each crown late in the fall. For more information see Suzanne Verrier's pamphlet *Growing Old-Fashioned Hardy Roses Organically,* available in the book section of our Seed Catalog.

Late June, Red and White

Glimpse of ruby red,
hummingbird resting
on tree lilac perch.
Scarlet of pileated crest,
drumming maple stub,
tilting head left, right,
certain of grubs.
Scarlet red again, tanager
dulled by shade
as it moves through
the canopy of sugar maple
and white ash.
Brick red of robin's breast
and chipping sparrow crown.

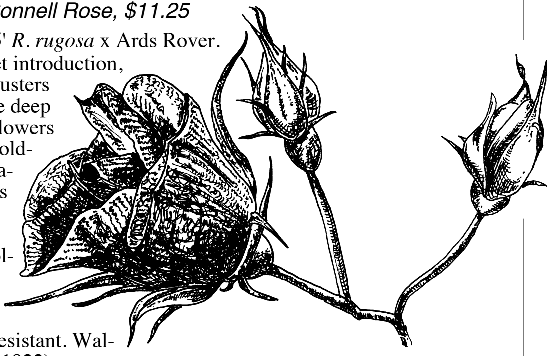
One (so far) multiflora rose.
Peony (with red center).
White rose transplanted
from under the spruces,
just now blooming.
Blanc de Couville rose,
heavy with perfume,
rationed, a few buds
each day.
Pure, pure white of mock orange petals,
beginning to coat the ground.

Russell Libby
(reprinted with permission)



***R.* 'J.P. Connell'** 5 x 4-7' [Arthur Bell x (Von Scharnhorst x open pollinated)] F. Svejda intro, AAFC, Morden Stn, 1987. Large yellow buds turn pale yellow as they open, then fade to a creamy apricot-tinged white. Golden stamens. Recurrent fully double (17-25 petals) and intensely fragrant. Dense upright form with glossy rich green foliage. According to Bob Osbourne of Corn Hill Nursery in Canada, "Strictly speaking, this is not a true Explorer because its parentage is not related to the others. However, because it was released by the research station that created many of the Explorers, it is now associated with them." Unlike all the others, JP Connell was not an explorer! Z3.

5464 JP Connell Rose, $11.25

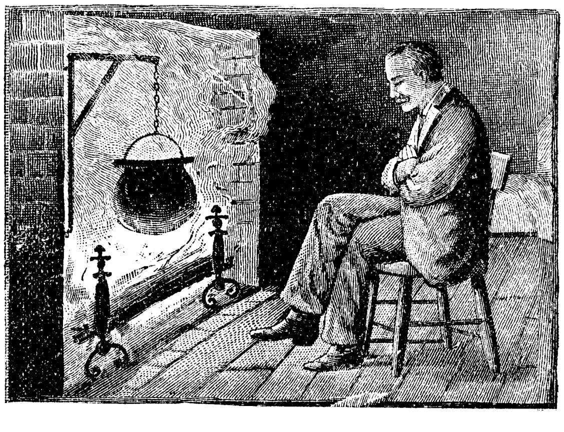


***R.* 'Magnifica'** 4x5' *R. rugosa* x Ards Rover. Dr. Walter Van Fleet introduction, U.S., 1905. Large clusters of 3–5" loose double deep fuchsia-purple-red flowers with showy bright golden stamens, spicy fragrance, and 30 petals per bloom. Dense shrub with large glossy dark green foliage and a vigorous wide-spreading habit. Orange-red hips. Very disease-resistant. Walter Van Fleet (1858-1922) was a physician who dropped out of medicine at age 35 to follow his passion for plants. Twelve years later he introduced Magnifica, an unusual cross between a *rugosa* and Ards Rover (a fragrant red pillar rose from Ireland just introduced in 1898). From 1910 until his death, Van Fleet worked as a breeder for the USDA. Z4.

5474 Magnifica Rose, $11.25

***R.* 'Morden Fireglow'** $1^{1}/_{2}$-3' x same. Unnamed seedling x Morden Cardinette. Collicutt-Marshall introduction, Parkland Series, Morden Research Center, Manitoba, 1991. For years we've offered the amazing yellow-orange 'Morden Sunrise'. Now for the first time we're trying Fireglow. Clusters of up to five glowing red-orange cupped $2^{1}/_{2}$" flowers each with a scarlet reverse. About 28 petals per flower. Recurrent bloomer. Low-growing form with matte green foliage. Extremely hardy. Z2/3.

5490 Morden Fireglow Rose, $11.25



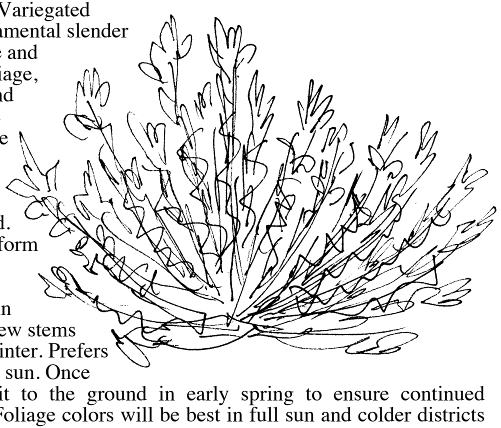
***Rubus odoratus* Thimbleberry** 3-6' x 6-12' Also called **Flowering Raspberry**, **Ornamental** or **Purple-flowering Raspberry**. Native ornamental relative of the cultivated raspberry suited for the garden and for attracting birds. Attractive five-petaled, rosy-purple fragrant blooms from June to August. Cup-shaped red berries are edible though somewhat dry and seedy. Birds will love them—you probably won't. Lobed palmate maple-like leaves turn pale yellow in fall. Very vigorous hairy thornless stems will sucker and spread forming a colony. Average soil. Good shade tolerance. Native to eastern North America. Z3. **ME Grown.** (2-4')

5562 Thimbleberry, $9.00

***Salix gracilistyla* 'Melanostachys' Black Pussy Willow** 6-10' x same. Very attractive fast-growing plant for wetland areas. Deep purple-black male catkins in early spring, suitable for the dining table or kitchen windowsill. The rather short foliage emerges orange and then turns a deep green. Stems assume a rich purple-black color in winter. Very nice dark colors all year. Winner of Royal Horticulture Society Award of Garden Merit. Prune in summer or fall. Full sun, prefers moist soils, pH adaptable but does not like shallow chalky soils. Native to eastern Asia. Z4. **ME Grown.** (1-2')

5568 Black Pussy Willow, $9.50

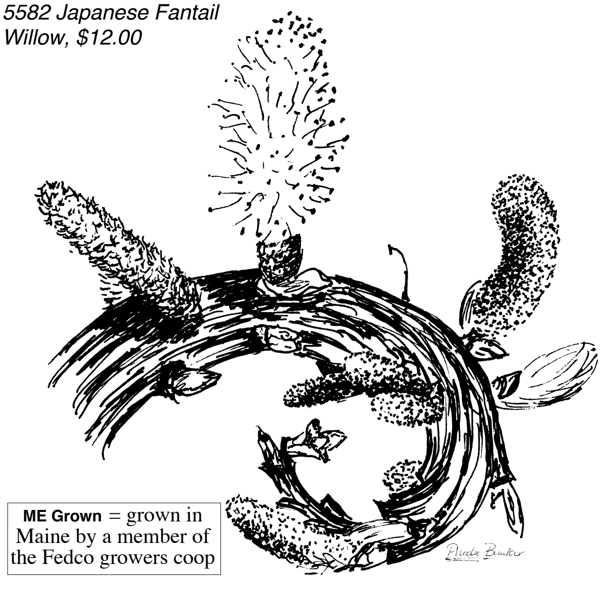
***S. integra* 'Hakuro Nishiki' Dappled Willow** 3-5' x same. Harry Van de Laar introduction, Boskoop, Holland, 1979. Also called *S. integra* 'Alba Maculata' as well as 'Fuiji Koreangi', 'Fuiji Nishiki', Flamingo Willow, 'Albomarginata' or Variegated Willow. Highly ornamental slender 4" pastel pink, white and green variegated foliage, maturing to green and creamy white. Some of the leaves are pure translucent white. Others have a tint of pale pink and others are tri-colored. Rounded spreading form with slender arching radiating branches. Leaves turn yellow in fall and drop late. New stems turn a coral red in winter. Prefers average soil and full sun. Once established, prune it to the ground in early spring to ensure continued variegated foliage. Foliage colors will be best in full sun and colder districts (Zone 6 and north). Z4. **ME Grown.** (1-2')



5571 Dappled Willow, $9.50

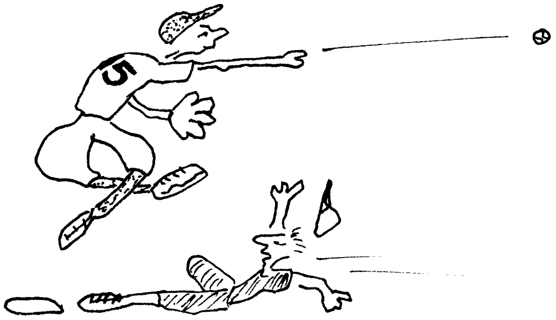
***S. sachalinensis* 'Sekka' Japanese Fantail Willow** 10-15' x same or wider. Sometimes called *S. udensis* 'Sekka'. Male selection, Japan before 1700. Fantastic large wide dense spreading disheveled shrub with highly ornamental curled and flattened branches. Not wiggly or loopy like the contorted willows or Harry Lauder's Walking Stick. Rather, these branches are flattened and bundled (fasciated) and often curled like the neck of a violin near the branch tip. We cut the reddish-golden surreal branches in winter for arrangements: the dried stems look great on the table for years. Covered with yellow-stamened catkins in spring. Recommended for an impenetrable hedge or low windbreak. If it gets out of hand, trim it up or cut it back any time of year. Glossy green summer foliage turns yellow in the fall. Highly adaptable, you can grow it anywhere. Ours like it wet, but there is a massive hedge in Unity at MOFGA's Common Ground on extremely dry soil. Native of Japan. Z4. **ME Grown.** (18-24")

5582 Japanese Fantail Willow, $12.00



ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop

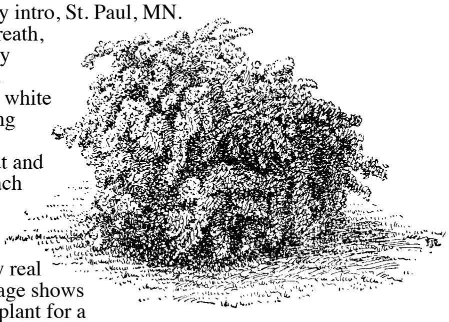
***Spiraea* Spirea** includes nearly 100 species of deciduous shrubs native to the northern hemisphere, all with profuse and often very showy small white, pink or red flowers, arranged in flat or round clusters or in pyramidal spikes. Varying in form and size, spireas are very adaptable, thriving in most soils with a full to partially sunny exposure and average moisture. Two well-known natives are Meadowsweet (*S. latifolia*) and Hardhack (*S. tomentosa*). Spring-flowering species bloom on last season's growth. Prune some of the growth in early spring to increase the flower cluster size. The summer-flowering species bloom on this year's growth and usually require no pruning at all. We vary our selection annually.



***S. japonica* var. Galen 'Double Play Artist'** 2½ x 3' Tim Wood introduction, Michigan, 2008. Large rich magenta-purple blooms, a color unique among spireas. Flowers in late spring and early summer, repeating until frost. Attracts butterflies. Foliage emerges purple-red in spring and matures to an unusual blue-green. Very neat compact mounded habit, ideal for shrub borders. Double Play Artist (and a second selection, Double Play Gold) are the result of the breeding efforts of Tim Wood who evaluated more than 1500 seedlings over the course of ten years. Species native to Japan and eastern Asia. Z4. **ME Grown.** (2-3 yr old well-rooted transplants)

5640 Double Play Artist Spirea, $12.25

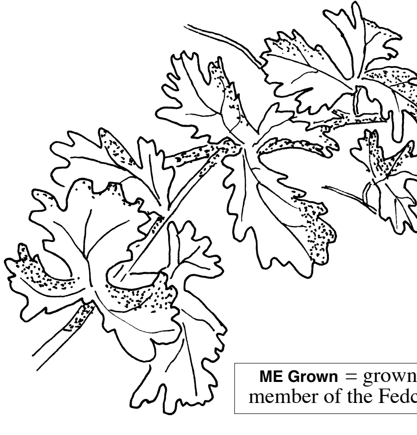
***S.* x *vanhouttei* 'Renaissance'** 6-8' x 10-12' (*S. trilobata* x *S. cantoniensis*) Bailey Nursery intro, St. Paul, MN. Sometimes called Bridal Wreath, although that name is usually reserved for *S. prunifolia*. A spectacular fountain of pure white flowers in May. Long arching branches with tip-bearing blooms that reach up and out and then drape to the ground. Each dense 1–2" umbel is like a little bridal bouquet. The epitome of the vase-shaped shrub and for some, the only real spirea. Dark blue-green foliage shows orange-red fall color. Not a plant for a small space. Full sun to light shade, soil adaptable. Extremely rugged and hardy. The first vanhouttei hybrids were developed in mid 19th century France from two Asian species. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)



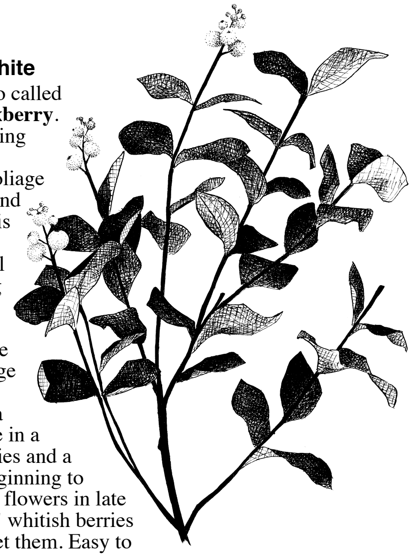
5698 Renaissance Spirea, $12.25

***Stephanandra incisa* 'Crispa' Cutleaf Stephanandra** 1½-3' x same. Also called **Lace Shrub**. Low-growing mounding shrub with a dense tangle of slender arching branches and really nice finely cut lacy foliage that resembles Japanese maples. Grows rapidly and suckers freely forming an excellent groundcover. Less lawn! Small yellow-centered white flowers in late spring or early summer. Bright yellow and orange fall leaf color. Will root where it touches the soil. Sun to partial shade. Moist, acid, well-drained soils. Native of eastern Asia. Z4. **ME Grown.** (2-3 yr old well-rooted transplants)

5716 Cutleaf Stephanandra, $12.00



ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop



***Symphoricarpos albus* White Snowberry** 5-6' x same. Also called **Common Snowberry** or **Waxberry**. Broad rounded arching spreading long-stemmed wildlife shrub. Medium-small ripple-edged foliage of muted multi-shaded blues and greens. The edge of each leaf is unique, a bit like sassafras in that respect. Quite beautiful all summer. Excellent for holding soil on a steep shady moist bank and providing good wildlife cover and forage at the same time. Will spread with age and eventually form colonies. Mine has thrived for years in a corner at the back of the house in a hodgepodge of ferns, raspberries and a looming lilac; it's just now beginning to spread. Inconspicuous pinkish flowers in late spring, followed by plump ½" whitish berries which persist until the birds get them. Easy to transplant, adaptable to most soils, sun or shade, even clay and city conditions. Drought tolerant. Native eastern U.S. south to Virginia. Z3. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

5720 White Snowberry, $10.25

***S. orbiculatus* Coralberry** 3-5' x 4-8' Also called **Red Snowberry**, **Buckbrush**, **Indian Currant** and **Devil's Shoestring**. Low-growing spreading arching shrub. A good wildlife plant for banks and hillsides. Dense clusters of small pinkish or purplish-green flowers in early summer followed by clusters of small purple-red berries that persist into winter. Will attract insects, bees and birds. Some say unattractive to deer, but others say otherwise (hence the name Buckbrush.) Red fall foliage. Adaptable to most soils, moist or dry. Shade or sun. Native eastern U.S., west to OK and north into parts of Canada. Z4. **ME Grown.** (18-24" transplants)

5723 Red Snowberry, $10.25

***Syringa* Lilac** is known nearly everywhere by some variation of the Persian word *lilak* (meaning 'bluish'), but lilacs actually range from brilliant white to pink to red to every conceivable shade of purple and even blue. From small shrubs to large shrubs and trees, compact vase-shaped specimens to huge rounded spreading masses, only the crabapple offers a greater selection among ornamental woody plants. Twenty-three species make up the genus *Syringa*, two of which are native to the limestone mountains of southeastern Europe, while the rest are native to the temperate Far East. First brought to America nearly four hundred years ago by French Jesuit missionaries, there are ancient specimens on Michigan's Mackinac Islands with trunks nearly two feet in diameter.

Lilacs are excellent alone or in hedges. Deep green glossy heart-shaped foliage looks good from spring through fall. Intensely fragrant blooms in May over a period of several weeks.

As with roses and crabapples, we vary our list each year to give you a wide selection. If you have suggestions for cultivars you'd like us to offer, please let us know. The Lyle Littlefield Garden remains the best place in Maine to see lilacs in bloom. If words can't do it for you, go to Orono next May or take a trip to the Arnold Arboretum just outside Boston for the world-famous Lilac Sunday. See #**4912**, p. 34, for Tree Lilac. (large 1-4 yr old transplants)

***S.* x *hyacinthiflora* 'Asessippi'** 8x10' (*S. vulgaris* x *S. oblata dilatata*) Frank L. Skinner intro, Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada, 1932. Early-season suckering wide-spreading shrub. Although it's generally described as faint light purple, I see a lot of bright pink in the prolific 3 x 3½" panicles. Flowers occur all through the shrub with heavy blooming even on the lower branches. The panicles don't hang, rather they reach out from the foliage. A beautiful plant. Asessippi is one of several hybrids developed by Dr. Skinner during the early 20th century employing the pollen of *S. oblata dilatata*, the Early Blooming or Broadleaf Lilac of eastern Asia. Z3. **ME Grown.**

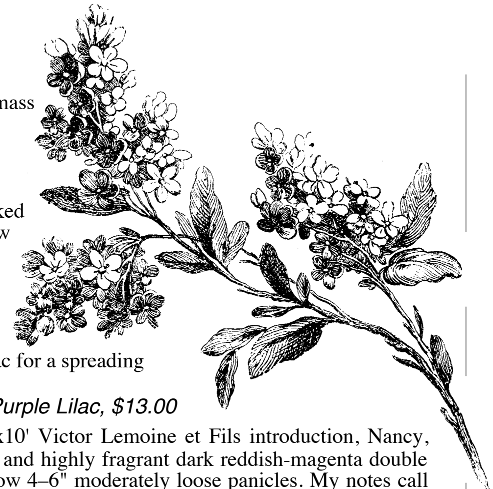
5741 Assessippi Lilac, $13.00

***S. oblata* 'Betsy Ross'** 9x13' (*S. oblata* x unidentified *Syringa*) Bred by Donald Egolf in 1977. U.S. Arboretum introduction, 2000. Very early-blooming fragrant single white blooms will cover the multi-stemmed, compact rounded shrub. Selected with warmer districts in mind. We recommend Betsy Ross for central New England south. Named for the first lady of flags. Z4/5.

5771 Betsy Ross Lilac, $13.00

***S.* x *prestoniae* 'James Macfarlane'** 8' x 6-10' (*S.* x *josiflexa* 'Royalty' x an unknown) Albert F. Yeager introduction, UNH, 1959. True-pink single flowers with a pleasant fragrance that always surprises me wafting across the yard a couple of weeks after the *vulgaris* lilacs are gone by. Long large elliptical foliage typical of the Preston hybrids. Upright form. Precocious. Will not sucker. Named for a beloved longtime UNH horticulturalist and greenhouse manager. Extremely hardy. Z2.

5785 James MacFarlane Lilac, $13.00



S. vulgaris **Common Purple** 12-15' x same. A mass of medium-light purple blooms every year. A magnificent New England sight for nearly 400 years. When a nursery friend looked out our living room window and thought we had some fancy new cultivar, I chuckled, "Nope, just the good old common purple." Never a disappointment. Suckers freely, the best lilac for a spreading hedge. Z2. **ME Grown.**

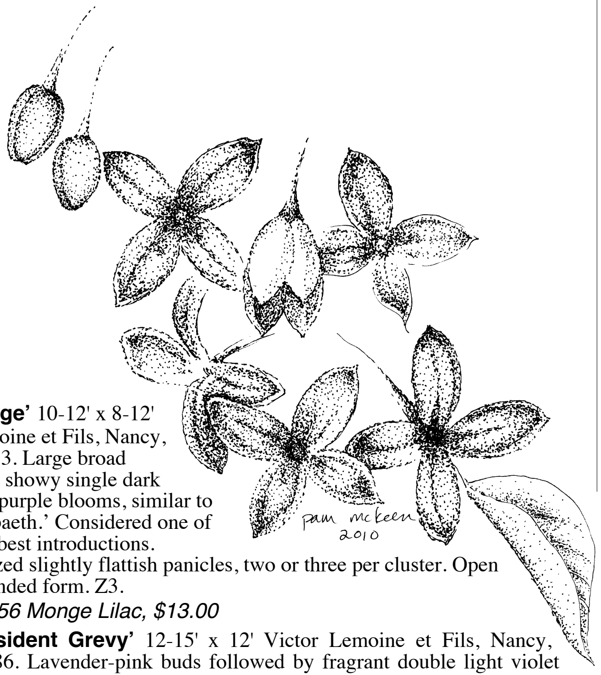
5801 Common Purple Lilac, $13.00

S. v. **'Charles Joly'** 10x10' Victor Lemoine et Fils introduction, Nancy, France, 1896. Purple buds and highly fragrant dark reddish-magenta double flowers on somewhat narrow 4–6" moderately loose panicles. My notes call it a bright rosy-pink-purple. Lighter and redder than most of the standard varieties. Narrow upright habit with some suckering. Z3.

5825 Charles Joly Lilac, $13.00

S. v. **'Miss Ellen Willmott'** 10x10' Victor Lemoine et Fils, Nancy, France, 1903. Creamy buds and very thick double white blooms. Small clusters of upright panicles are evenly distributed like white polka dots on a green summer shirt. Upright slightly rounded shrub with visible undulating vertical stems. It's not a thick plant: you can see through it. One of the oldest named varieties from one of the most famous of all lilac breeders. Z3.

5850 Miss Ellen Willmott Lilac, $13.00



S. v. **'Monge'** 10-12' x 8-12' Victor Lemoine et Fils, Nancy, France, 1913. Large broad outstanding showy single dark silvery red-purple blooms, similar to 'Ludwig Spaeth.' Considered one of Lemoine's best introductions. Medium-sized slightly flattish panicles, two or three per cluster. Open upright rounded form. Z3.

5856 Monge Lilac, $13.00

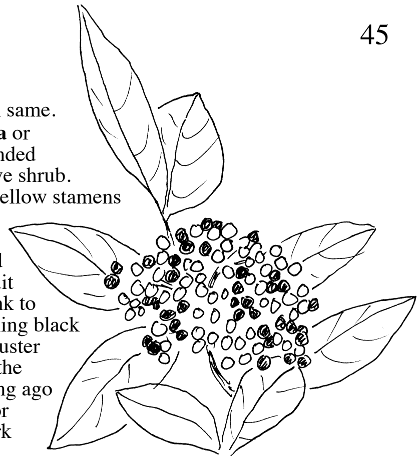
S. v. **'President Grevy'** 12-15' x 12' Victor Lemoine et Fils, Nancy, France, 1886. Lavender-pink buds followed by fragrant double light violet blue-tinted flowers on very large open pyramidal panicles. Columnar vase-shaped medium-thick growing habit. Suckers very little if at all. Blooms slightly later than another "blue" lilac, 'President Lincoln.' Not as blue as Lincoln but still very nice. Dark green foliage. Named for the French politician Jules Grevy, president from 1879–87, distinguished for minimizing presidential power, confirming the establishment of the Third Republic, opposing French colonialism and opposing the demands for revenge against Germany following the Franco-Prussian War. Very hardy! Z3.

5871 President Grevy Lilac, $13.00

Lilacs are adaptable, easy to grow, nearly indestructible and practically maintenance-free. Plant them in a well-drained location in moderately rich soil. Sandy gravelly loam is perfect. They prefer sun at least two-thirds of the day. We suggest planting them with a shovelful of lime. Add another shovelful of lime every three years. A yearly mulch of manure or compost will encourage spectacular annual blooming.

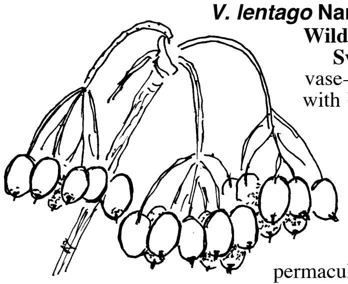
How to Prune Lilacs

As the plant matures, prune off a quarter of the new suckers and oldest growth, a few main stems each year, and keep them trimmed down to an attractive height. No need to cut off spent flowers, but for best appearance remove flower heads as soon as they're through blooming, using care not to injure closest pair of leafy branches.



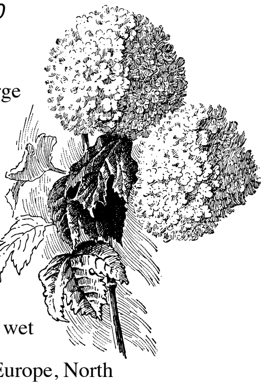
Viburnum cassinoides **Witherod Viburnum** 5-6' x same. Also called **Appalachian Tea** or **Northern Wild Raisin**. Rounded arching dense suckering native shrub. Creamy-white flowers with yellow stamens on 2–5" flat-topped cymes bloom from late spring into early summer. Highly desired for its multicolored edible fruit which turns from green to pink to red to blue before finally turning black in September. One fruiting cluster will feature several colors at the same time. Foliage, not so long ago used in tea, emerges bronze or purple tinted, turning dull dark green when mature and then orange-red, dark crimson and purple in fall. *Withe* is from the old English meaning a tough flexible twig or a band constructed of multiple twigs. Good for naturalizing as a specimen or in groups. Also suitable for the shrub border. Sun to partial shade. Very rugged: adapts to dry or wet sites. Native to eastern North America. Z3. (9-12" transplants)

5921 Witherod Viburnum, $13.00



V. lentago **Nannyberry** 8-30' x 10-12' Also called **Wild Raisin**, **Black Haw**, **Sheepberry** or **Sweet Viburnum**. Large open upright vase-shaped suckering shrub or small tree with $^1/_2$" edible oval berries that turn from green to yellow to red to blue-black raisins, available to birds, hikers and skiers all winter. Large clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring. Shiny foliage, purplish red in fall. Medicinal bark and leaves. Worth trialing in edible landscapes and permaculture. Recommended for naturalizing landscapes, bird and wildlife habitat, screens and borders. Consensus seems to be that the names Nannyberry and Sheepberry refer to the shape of the fruit. Prefers moist well-drained average soils but adaptable to poor compacted or dry soils. Full sun to partial shade. pH adaptable. Native to eastern U.S. and Canada. Extremely hardy. Z2. **ME Grown.** (1-2' transplants)

5935 Nannyberry Viburnum, $13.00



V. opulus **'Roseum' Common Snowball Viburnum, Guelder Rose** or **European Snowball** 10-12' x same. Extremely showy large double snowball-like white flowers cover the vigorous shrub in spring and remind you how glad you are that winter is really over. Bears profusely enough to have one heck of a snowball fight. Large coarse old-fashioned rounded habit, popular in Maine for generations and in Europe for over 400 years. Dark green three-lobed maple-like foliage. Plenty of bright red berries for the birds. Excellent in borders. Easy to grow. Adaptable to a wide range of soils but happy in wet and even boggy spots. Flowers best in full sun. Susceptible to viburnum leaf beetle. Native to Europe, North Africa and northern Asia. **ME Grown.** (2-yr beefy transplants)

5940 Snowball Viburnum, $13.00

Weigela florida **'Red Prince' Weigela** 5-6' x same. Jack Weigle introduction, Iowa State U. 1984. Spreading dense rounded shrub with coarse branches that eventually arch to the ground. Perfect funnel-shaped 1–1$^1/_4$" red flowers attract all the hummingbirds in the area and do not fade. Blooms in late spring and early summer, with a tendency to rebloom in late summer. Extremely adaptable, but prefers well-drained soil and thrives in full sun. Pollution tolerant; no serious disease or insect problems. Species introduced to U.S. in 1860 from Japan. Z4. (12-18" transplants)

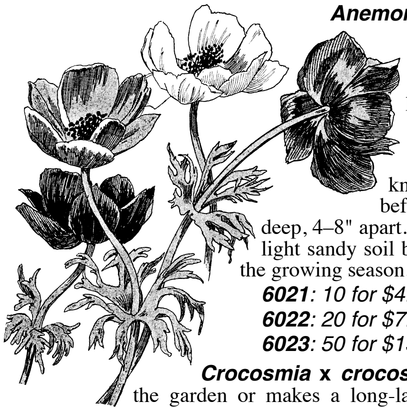
5967 Red Prince Weigela, $13.00

ME Grown = grown in Maine by a member of the Fedco growers coop

Tender Summer Bulbs are like fall-planted bulbs in that they give you an impressive floral display for comparatively little effort. Bulbs, corms and tubers store their energy which needs only some earth, moisture and sun to be released. Unlike fall bubs, they are not hardy in our climate. Energetic people lift and store them over the winter (details in the sidebar); the rest of us treat them as annuals. Each selection is offered in three different quantities; note the different item number for each package size.

***Acidanthera murielæ* Fragrant Gladiolus** or **Ethiopian Gladiolus** produces sword-like foliage topped by wonderfully scented star-shaped 2" white flowers with mahogany-purple centers on arching stems. Beautiful in the garden or as a cutflower. 24" tall. Culture like gladiolus.

***6011**: 10 for $3.50*
***6012**: 20 for $5.50*
***6013**: 50 for $12.00*



***Anemone coronaria* De Caen mix Anemone** or **Windflower** Charming single flowers 1–3" wide are dark purple-blue, red, rose or white and appear in early summer. Good for borders, containers and cutting. 8–10" tall. Soak knobby tubers in water 24 hours before early-spring planting 1–2" deep, 4–8" apart. Anemones enjoy full sun and light sandy soil but must be kept moist during the growing season.

***6021**: 10 for $4.25*
***6022**: 20 for $7.25*
***6023**: 50 for $15.50*

***Crocosmia* x *crocosmiiflora* 'Lucifer'** glows in the garden or makes a long-lasting cutflower. Midsummer sprays of bright red flowers opening from bottom to top on curving flower stalks. Looks like bursts of flame above gladiolus-like foliage. *Lucifer* means *light-bearing* in Latin and refers to the blossoms' resemblance to lighted matches. Grows well in pots. 24–36" tall. Plant 3" deep, 3" apart in moist well-drained soil.

***6031**: 5 for $3.75*
***6032**: 15 for $9.00*
***6033**: 30 for $16.00*

Dahlia Bushy bedding plant and prolific cutflower producer blooms from midsummer until frost. Native to hot parts of the Americas and first developed as a food crop, ornamental dahlias are descended from years of breeding and hybridizing *D. pinnata* and *D. juarezi*. Once again Earl Waterman grew this year's mixes at his Roadtown Dahlia Patch in Shutesbury, MA. These are large tubers.

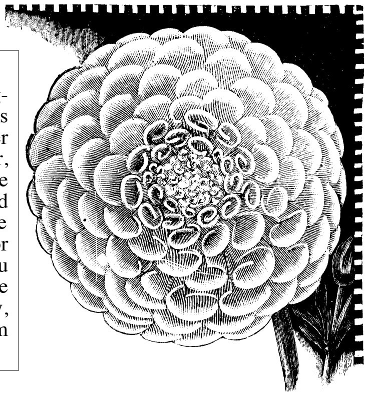
***D.* 'Babylon Bronze'** Decorative dinnerplate dahlia in stunning shades of orange, with apricot and rust highlights. 3–4' tall.

***6041**: 1 for $3.75*
***6042**: 3 for $9.50*
***6043**: 6 for $17.00*

***D.* 'Lavender Perfection'** Dinnerplate dahlia with huge 7–8" pinkish-lavender blooms. 3–4' tall.

***6051**: 1 for $3.50*
***6052**: 3 for $9.00*
***6053**: 6 for $16.00*

Tender Summer Bulbs
In our climate, these tender spring-planted summer-blooming bulbs, corms and tubers will not survive the winter outdoors. To save them for next year, dig them up in the fall after the foliage dies, gently brush off any soil and debris, and dry them. Store somewhere dark and cool (40–50°) in dry peat or sawdust, then replant in spring. You can also grow them in pots and relocate as the weather dictates. Alternatively, treat them as annuals and compost them at the end of the season.

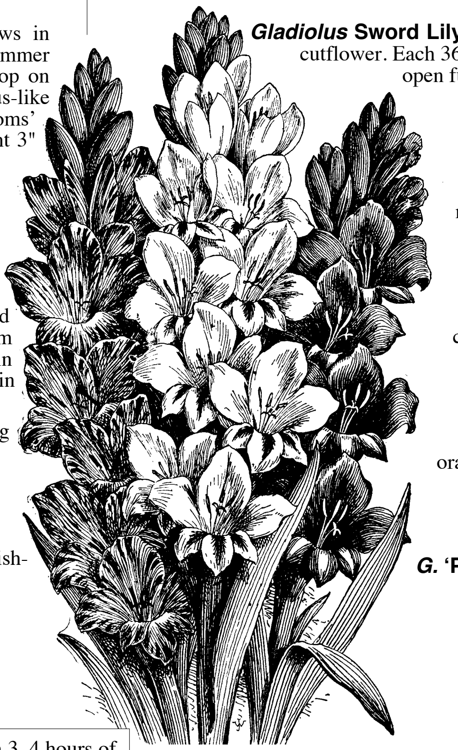


***Dahlia* Earl's Medium Mix** Earl assures us that this mix "will not disappoint" and "if you like bicolors, then you will like the choices." Lots of good sturdy plants that will work in a rock garden or border. Flowers run around 4–5" on plants ranging 2–3' tall.

***6061**: 2 for $4.75*
***6062**: 4 for $9.00*
***6063**: 8 for $16.00*

***D.* Earl's Tall Mix** As popular as ever in its 13th year on our list, includes pink, yellow, light purple, white, red and dark red 3–6" flowers, pompon and decorative (standard) styles. Plants 2–4' tall.

***6071**: 2 for $4.75*
***6072**: 4 for $9.00*
***6073**: 8 for $16.00*



***Gladiolus* Sword Lily** Showy summer bloomer excels as a cutflower. Each 36" tall stalk is covered with 10 or more open funnel-shaped flowers that bloom from bottom to top. Named for the their sword-like leaves; a *gladiolus* was a small Roman sword. Gladiolus bulbs are 1½" and up.

***G.* 'Fiorentina White'** white with a narrow red center stripe.

***6081**: 10 for $4.00*
***6082**: 20 for $7.00*
***6083**: 50 for $16.00*

***G.* 'Nori'** violet-blue with prominent cream-colored blotch.

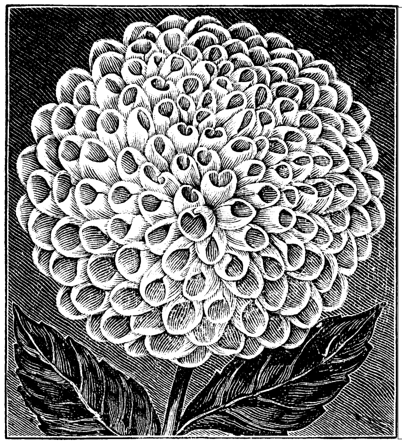
***6091**: 10 for $4.00*
***6092**: 20 for $7.00*
***6093**: 50 for $16.00*

***G.* 'Peters Pears'** the perfect bright orange accent for a bouquet.

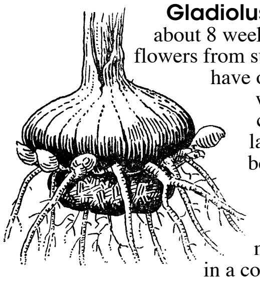
***6101**: 10 for $4.00*
***6102**: 20 for $7.00*
***6103**: 50 for $16.00*

***G.* 'Plum Tart'** a dark purplish wine, very classy.

***6111**: 10 for $4.00*
***6112**: 20 for $7.00*
***6113**: 50 for $16.00*



Dahlia Grows best with 3–4 hours of direct sun per day, but will tolerate conditions from full sun to light shade. Plant 3–4" deep, 12–24" apart. Conventional wisdom says to plant after danger of frost is past, but our grower in Massachusetts plants his the same time as his peas. He believes early planting is important and says the plants will recover if the first foliage is killed by frost. Dahlias often need staking, but close plantings can support each other. Because dahlia blooms are susceptible to insect damage, especially in the bud stage, think out a control program ahead of time. Watch out for tarnish bugs, leaf hoppers and thrips. Frequently picking the flowers keeps some pests down.



Gladiolus Each stalk blooms for about a week, about 8 weeks after planting. Stagger plantings for flowers from summer to frost. Cut when 2–3 flowers have opened, taking care to spare the leaves which feed the developing corm. Plant corms 4–6" deep and 6" apart after the last spring frost. Hilling or staking may be needed if their sword-shaped foliage and 3–4' flower spikes get top heavy. Dig up the corms after the tops have died, discard the old one, clean the new one, dry, and store loose (no peat) in a cool dry place.

Thrips are a problem for glads, and infestations—indicated by yellowing and spotted foliage—are aggravated by water stress. Be prepared lest they harm your plants and prevent flowering. Consider a control program —possibilities include insecticidal soap, garlic, pyrethrum or rotenone—to use at the first sign of infestation.

***G.* 'Raven'** dark red with a suggestion of black.

***6121**: 10 for $4.00*
***6122**: 20 for $7.00*
***6123**: 50 for $16.00*

***G.* 'Windsong'** bright pink fading to light at the center, light yellow throat.

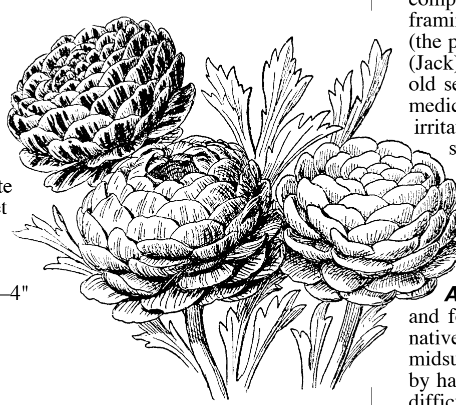
***6131**: 10 for $4.00*
***6132**: 20 for $7.00*
***6133**: 50 for $16.00*

***G.* 'Yellowstone'** the golden yellow of a sunflower.

***6141**: 10 for $4.00*
***6142**: 20 for $7.00*
***6143**: 50 for $16.00*

Large-Flowering Glad Mix

***6151**: 10 for $3.75*
***6152**: 20 for $6.00*
***6153**: 50 for $13.00*

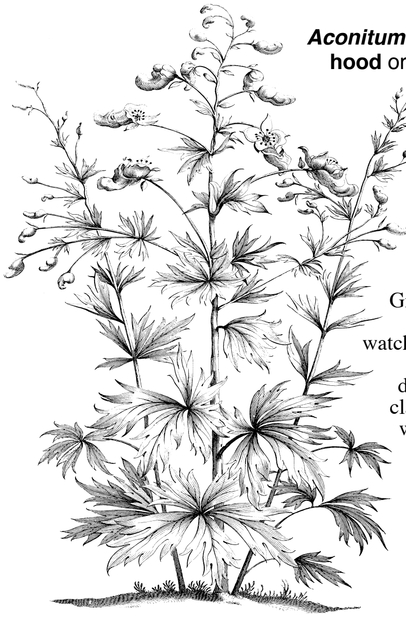


***Ranunculus* Hybrids Mix** Orange, white, yellow, pink, or red flowers resemble big double buttercups and bloom from late spring into summer, Good for borders, pots and cutting. Fern-like foliage. 12" tall. When Ranunculus appears at the florist in late winter, I go nuts and completely forget my budget! Before planting, soak tubers in water for several hours to several days. They need drainage, but respond well to lots of moisture. Set 2–4" deep, 6" apart, claw side down.

***6161**: 6 for $3.50*
***6162**: 12 for $6.50*
***6163**: 24 for $11.00*

Herbaceous Perennial Plants

Most of the perennial plants we offer are hardy at least into Zone 4. USDA hardiness zone (chart on page 3) follows each description. See sidebar below for planting instructions. The list is alphabetized by botanical names, in italics, followed by common names. Each selection is offered in three different quantities; note the different item number for each package size.



***Aconitum napellus* English Monkshood** or **Friar's Cap** produces dense showy spikes of deep violet-blue helmet-shaped flowers above elegant palmate foliage in late summer. Plant in a partially shaded, cool and moist location for longest-lasting flowers. An excellent cutflower—cut when 1/3 to 1/2 the spike is in bloom. Grand delphinium-style blooms rarely need staking. I love watching bumble bees climb under the hood and completely disappear into the flowers then clamber back out again covered with pollen. The entire plant is poisonous; wash your hands after handling or cutting. 36–40" tall. Plant 15–20" apart in moist soil. Z3.

***6171**: 1 for $3.00*
***6172**: 3 for $7.50*
***6173**: 6 for $12.00*

***Alcea rosea* Hollyhock 'Chater's Double' Mix** Our offering this year illustrates the meaning of **fully double** in garden-talk. While single flowers have, yes, a single row of petals around their centers, doubles have *many* rows of petals. A fully double flower is the most extravagant, being totally filled with petals. Chater's Double provide a spectacular excess of bloom, with its assortment of large fully double hemispherical flowers in mixed colors. Self-sowing staple of old-fashioned gardens, hollyhocks produce tall spires of covered with flowers for extended bloom through July and August. Their colors range from white through the pinks into rose and maroon with an occasional yellow or salmon. Officially perennial, they can be short-lived, and are best cultivated as a biennials which readily self-sow once established in favorable conditions. Like full sun. 4–6' tall. Wind protection or staking is essential. Plant 12–18" apart in moist well-drained soil. Z3.

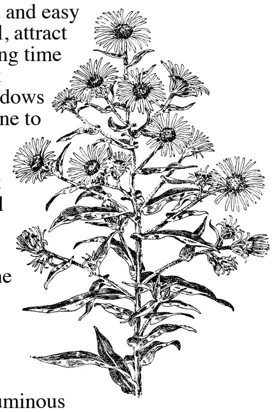
***6181**: 1 for $3.00*
***6182**: 3 for $7.50*
***6183**: 6 for $12.00*

***Arisaema triphyllum* Jack-in-the-Pulpit** In midspring one or two compound leaves emerge close to the ground, each with three leaflets framing an upright stem topped by a tannish-purple 3" long cuplike spathe (the pulpit) which contains and arches over the erect greenish-yellow spadix (Jack). It's a great pleasure, one I still remember, for the two- or three-year-old set to lift the flap and see Jack. Native Americans used the dried root medicinally, but calcium oxalate crystals in the fresh plant are intensely irritating. Easy to grow in moist woodsy soil with plenty of humus and shade. Wildflower native to the eastern U.S. About 12" tall. Dug by a company licensed to harvest plants from areas designated to be logged or developed. Z4.

***6191**: 1 for $3.50*
***6192**: 3 for $9.50*
***6193**: 6 for $16.50*

***Asclepias tuberosa* Butterfly Weed** Also known as **Pleurisy Root** and formerly used by American natives for lung trouble. This ornamental native plant provides bright tangerine-orange flowers in 5" clusters from midsummer into fall. Monarch butterflies lay their eggs on these plants, so by having them in the garden you increase the butterfly population. May be difficult to establish because the fleshy taproot demands well-drained fertile sandy soil and does not like to be disturbed. Breaks dormancy late but, once established, very rugged and easy to care for. 24" tall, plant 18–24" apart in full sun. Fairly easy to grow in Zone 5 but may need protection in Zone 4. See page 55, Cultivating Sanctuary, for additional information. **UpS "To-Watch" list.**

***6201**: 1 for $4.50*
***6202**: 3 for $12.00*
***6203**: 6 for $21.00*



***Aster* Starwort** or **Frost Flower** are familiar summer and fall wildflowers throughout the nation. These varieties are selected for outstanding color and form but are still robust and easy to grow. Flowers provide great displays in fall, attract butterflies and beneficial insects, and last a long time in the vase. Deer don't usually eat them. plant singly, group in a border, or naturalize in meadows or on banks. Cut back slightly in early-mid June to induce an abundance of 1 1/2–2" rayed blooms from late August into October. Asters are at their peak when most plants have faded. Plant 12–18" apart in light moist humusy soil in full sun with good air circulation. Z4.

***A. novae-angliae* 'Alma Potschke'** Surprising wonderful intense salmon-rose. One of my favorites. 30–36" tall.

***6211**: 1 for $4.75*
***6212**: 3 for $12.50*
***6213**: 6 for $22.00*

***A. novi-belgii* 'Marie Ballard'** Pale-blue luminous flowers are double, making them fancier than most asters. 35-40" tall.

***6221**: 1 for $4.75*
***6222**: 3 for $12.50*
***6223**: 6 for $21.50*

Bare-Root Perennial Plants

Treat bare-root perennials like tender annuals for their first growing season, when they typically focus on root growth. Once established, usually in the second year, they are vigorous and floriferous.

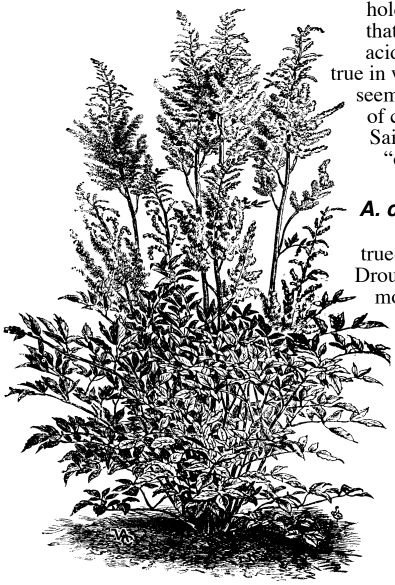
When you receive your order, open the bags and check the stock immediately. Roots and crowns should be firm and pliable, not soft or brittle. If they are slightly dry, add a little water or, if they are going to be potted up soon, soak the roots. Generally, a little surface mold is harmless and will not affect the plant's future performance. If you cannot pot them up immediately, store them in a cool (35–40°) location for a short time.

Pot up the rootstock in well-drained potting mix. Most plants need a deep 6" pot or a 1-gallon container. Avoid coiling the roots in the bottom of under-sized containers. Grow newly potted perennials for a few weeks in a protected location in indirect light at 50-60° and keep from freezing. Wet and/or cold conditions for an extended period may cause rotting. Begin feeding when new growth appears. Keep dry fertilizers away from plant crowns. Use animal manures with caution as they can promote fungal and bacterial diseases.

Transplant outside once they show some top growth and the danger of frost has passed. Dig a hole about twice the size of the pot, loosening the surrounding soil and adding compost or fertilizers as necessary. Generally, plant the top of the crown just below ground level, less than an inch from the surface of the soil.

Nearly all perennials appreciate a fall mulch and a sidedressing of compost or leaf mold in the spring.

***Astilbe* Feather Flower** or **False Spirea** lends a novel touch to the border and is easy to grow, hardy and long-lived. Long-lasting plumes of feathery flowers are good for drying and provide an interesting contrast to more ordinary petaled blossoms. Elegant fern-like foliage forms an attractive clump all season and comes in a wide range of sizes and shades. Convention holds Astilbe to be a partial-shade plant that absolutely requires a moist humusy acid soil when grown in full sun. That's true in warmer areas, but in central Maine it seems to tolerate full sun in a wide range of conditions. Blooms July and August. Said to be deer-resistant. Stock has 2–3 "eyes." Plant 12–18" apart and divide clumps every few years. Z4.



***A. chinensis* 'Visions'** Raspberry-red plumes are sweetly fragrant. Large true-green foliage forms a robust clump. Drought-tolerant variety does not require moist soils. 14–16" tall

__6231__: 1 for $3.00
__6232__: 3 for $7.50
__6233__: 6 for $12.50

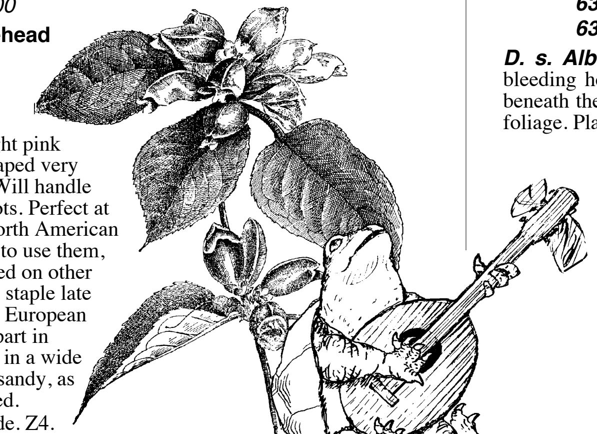
A. thunbergii* 'Ostrich Plume'** Also called ***Straussenfeder. Large open coral-pink flowers have a distinctive arching drooping habit. New foliage bronze-tinted. Late season. 30–40" tall.

__6241__: 1 for $3.00
__6242__: 3 for $7.25
__6243__: 6 for $12.25

***Baptisia australis* Blue False Indigo** 2010 Perennial Plant of the Year. A stand-out in the garden because of its blue lupine-like flowers in early summer. Herbaceous perennial with a bushy habit will have a shrub-like structure once mature and be 3–5' tall. Appropriate for native wildflower gardens. Lovely North American native used to be grown as a more affordable dye plant substitute for indigo, hence its common name. Baptisia is a member of the pea family and you'll notice a resemblance in its foliage and flowers, as well as its fondness for cooler weather. Plant 3' apart in full sun and dryish soil. 3–4' tall and just as wide. Our stock is 3" plugs. Z3.

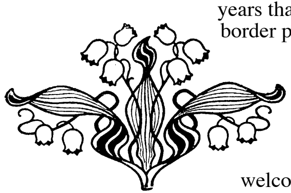
__6251__: 1 for $4.25
__6252__: 2 for $7.50
__6253__: 3 for $10.00

***Chelone obliqua* Turtlehead**
A cultivated version of the unique native wildflower. Bears upright stems with boldly veined deep green leaves topped by large bright pink hooded flowers that are shaped very much like a turtle's head. Will handle moisture but not boggy spots. Perfect at the waterside. Although North American gardeners are just learning to use them, they have long been admired on other continents. Turtleheads are staple late summer and fall flowers in European gardens. Plant about 12" apart in partial shade. Will flourish in a wide range of soil, from clay to sandy, as long as it's not water-logged. 23–35" tall and 18–23" wide. Z4.



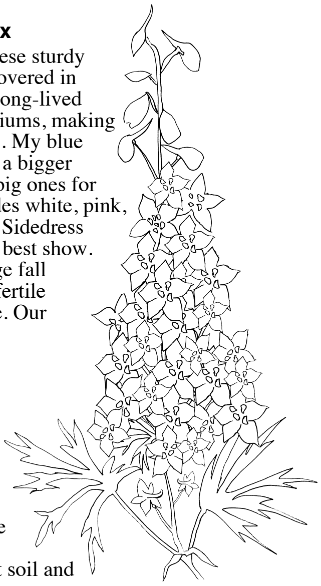
__6261__: 1 for $3.00
__6262__: 3 for $7.50
__6263__: 6 for $12.00

***Convallaria majalis* Lily of the Valley** A top-seller for all the many years that we've listed it. Makes a hardy bedding or border plant and an excellent ground cover, even in dry shady areas. Easy to grow under any conditions, but prefers partial to full shade. Produces long stems of bell-shaped fragrant white flowers in late spring-early summer, followed by small orange berries. Intense fragrance and delicate shape add welcome notes to bouquets. Potentially toxic and irritating to skin. Advisable to wear gloves when handling. Plant pips 2" deep, 3–5" apart in rich moist soil. 6–8" tall. Z2.



__6271__: 5 for $4.25
__6272__: 10 for $7.50
__6273__: 25 for $16.75

***Delphinium* 'Magic Fountains' mix**
Delphinium No staking needed for these sturdy early-summer 28–36" spikes densely covered in flowers. The Magic Fountain series is long-lived and easier to grow than the big delphiniums, making it a wonderful choice for small gardens. My blue one is over 7 years old now and makes a bigger show every summer, now rivaling the big ones for profusion of lavish flowers. Mix includes white, pink, lavender, lilac, sky blue and dark blue. Sidedress lightly in early, mid and late spring for best show. Remove spent flowerstalks to encourage fall rebloom. Plant 12–24" apart in highly fertile non-acid loam in full sun or light shade. Our plants this year are in 3" plugs. Z3.



__6281__: 1 for $4.00
__6282__: 3 for $9.50
__6283__: 6 for $17.50

***Dicentra* Bleeding Heart** Graceful racemes arch over clumps of attractive cut foliage. Distinctively shaped flowers dangle in a row on each raceme like charms on a bracelet. Hardy long-lived plant when it gets rich moist soil and partial shade. Z3.

***D. formosa* 'Luxuriant' Western Bleeding Heart** Blooms all summer and tolerates heat and drought better than any other *Dicentra*. Cherry red flowers defy the elements as they dangle above lush finely cut light green foliage which is pretty as a fern's. Excellent border plant with spreading habit, 12–15" tall.

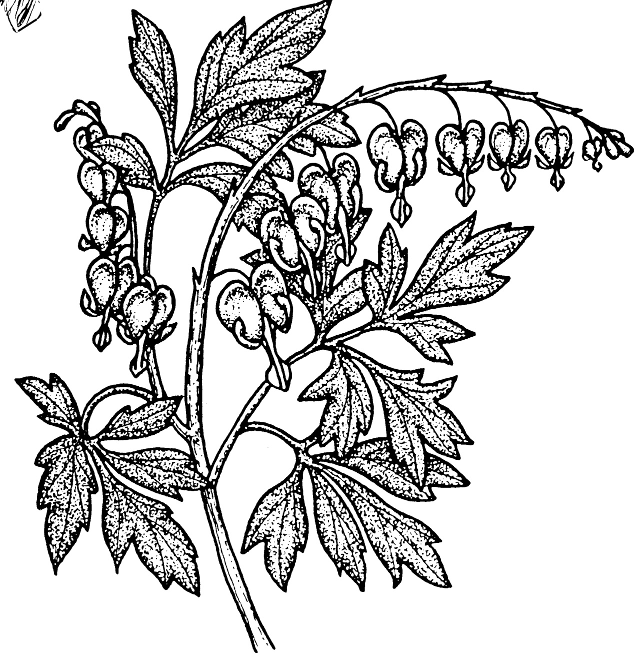
__6291__: 1 for $4.75
__6292__: 3 for $12.00
__6293__: 6 for $21.00

***D. spectabilis* Old-Fashioned Bleeding Heart** Old garden favorite delights every spring with pink heart-shaped flowers with white detail. Blooms with late tulips and complements them well. Also useful for cutting. Prefers plenty of room to bush out. Mine surprised both me and its neighbors when it became over 6' wide in two years. I moved it rather unceremoniously to a less hospitable spot and it has been manageable ever since. Foliage tends to die back in summer heat. Plant 2–4" deep, 24" apart. 30–36" tall. Our stock has 2–3 eyes.

__6301__: 1 for $3.25
__6302__: 3 for $8.50
__6303__: 6 for $15.00

***D. s. Alba* White Bleeding Heart** Every bit as charming as the pink bleeding heart, Alba has chains of *white* heart-shaped flowers that dangle beneath the arching leafless stems. Forms large bushy clumps of light green foliage. Plant 2–4" deep, 24" apart. 30–36" tall. Our stock has 2–3 eyes.

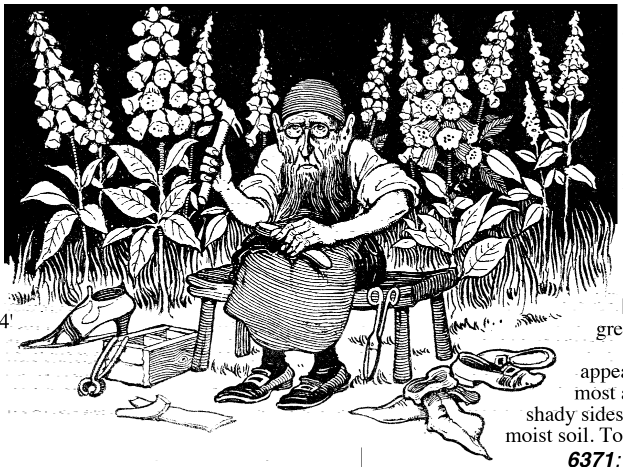
__6311__: 1 for $3.75
__6312__: 3 for $9.50
__6313__: 6 for $15.75



***Digitalis* Foxglove** Pendulous bell-shaped flowers with spotted throats dangle along 2–5' spires. Basal rosette of big velvety leaves. Flowers June through August. Good for cutting or border. Moist slightly acid soil in full sun to partial shade. All parts of the plant are poisonous, so wash after handling it. On the bright side, deer and rabbits avoid it! Z3.

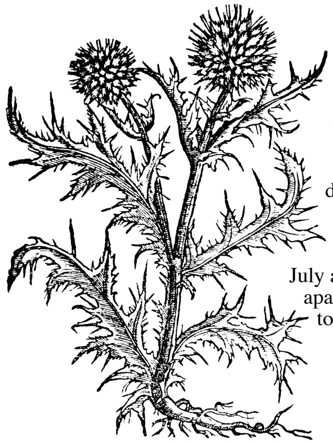
***D.* x *mertonensis* Strawberry Foxglove** Copper-tinged strawberry-rose 2½" flowers adorned with pink and white spotted throats. 3–4' spires. Large true-breeding tetraploid hybrid needs dividing every 3 years. Plant 24–36" apart.

***6321**: 1 for $4.75*
***6322**: 3 for $12.50*
***6323**: 6 for $22.50*



***D. grandiflora* 'Carillon' Foxglove** True perennial foxglove. Slightly shorter than the traditional pink foxglove. Cascade of soft buttery-yellow bells intricately marked with brown flecks on the inside. Holly is especially fond of these—for their soft colors and their rugged hardiness. Plant 12" apart, 15-36" tall.

***6331**: 1 for $4.75*
***6332**: 3 for $12.50*
***6333**: 6 for $22.50*



***Echinops ritro* 'Veitch's Blue' Globe Thistle** Round 2" flower heads colored a deep metallic blue sit atop rigid stems clad with grey-green thistle-like foliage. Beloved by bees. An excellent cutflower, adding an incomparable contrast to both fresh and dried arrangements. Because of the spiny leaves, you might want to wear gloves when you pick them. Clump-forming perennial about 3½' tall. Blooms late July and through August in Maine. Plant 1–2' apart, likes full sun, rugged enough to tolerate almost any soil conditions. Z3.

***6341**: 1 for $4.75*
***6342**: 2 for $8.25*
***6343**: 3 for $11.25*

Ferns are flowerless spore-producing perennials represented by over 10,000 species worldwide, ranging from 70' tropical tree ferns to teeny plants sprouting from cracks in alpine rock. In Maine we enjoy lush fern displays all summer on the roadsides and in the woods. More and more people are using ferns as foundation plantings and in all kinds of shaded spots. Ferns make wonderful low-maintenance foliage plants that thrive in moist woodsy humus-rich soil and lend a serene aura to a shady garden or landscape. Mulch if necessary to keep crowns from drying out.

Christmas Fern *Polystichum acrostichoides* remains evergreen in warmer zones, where it's widely used for Christmas cut greenery. Shuttlecock of fronds with ladder-like parallel leathery dark green leaves is partially evergreen in our climate. Provides good fall interest and emerges in very early spring to complement woodland flowers. Moist acidic soil, light shade, tolerates sun given sufficient moisture. Plant 2–3' apart. 18–24" tall. Northeastern native. Z3.

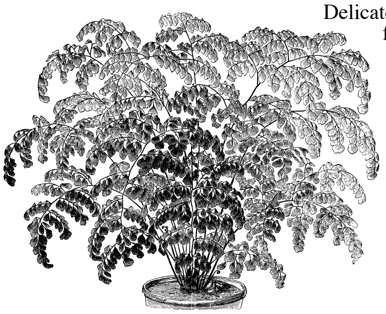
***6351**: 1 for $4.25*
***6352**: 3 for $10.50*
***6353**: 6 for $19.25*

Japanese Painted Fern *Athyrium niponicum* 'Pictum' The most decorative fern I know and surprisingly rugged for such a fancy plant. The Perennial Plant Association's Plant of the Year for 2004. Soft grey-green background with purplish wine-red stems and markings, accented by silvery-grey highlights. Needs partial shade, moist soil. Deciduous. 8–18" tall with spreading habit. Plant 8–12" apart. Z3.

***6361**: 1 for $7.25*
***6362**: 2 for $12.50*
***6363**: 3 for $17.00*

Lady Fern *Athyrium filix-femina* Graceful bright green fronds are twice compound with very numerous leaflets resulting in a fine-textured classic fern appearance. Many variant forms, a few taller than 4' but most are under 2'. Works as a foundation planting on the shady sides of my house. Spreads easily from falling spores in moist soil. Tolerates more sun and drier soil than most ferns. Z3.

***6371**: 1 for $4.00*
***6372**: 3 for $10.75*
***6373**: 6 for $19.25*

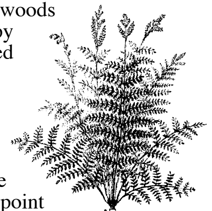


Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum pedatum* Delicate whorled form makes it one of my favorites. Glossy black stems curve up and then droop toward the ground with more narrow black stems growing in arches from them. Tiny distinct ginkgo-like green leaves line every stem. Plant 12" apart. Likes semi-shade or shade, moist soils. 10–12" tall. Native to eastern North America. Very hardy. Z2. **UpS "To-Watch" list.**

***6381**: 1 for $4.00*
***6382**: 3 for $10.75*
***6383**: 6 for $19.25*

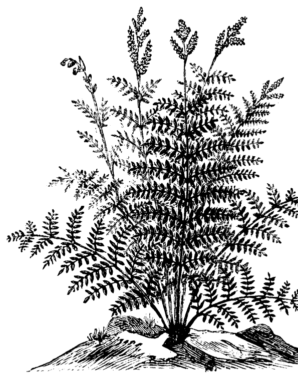
Ostrich Fern *Matteuccia struthiopteris* A delicately textured bright green deciduous fern with a golden hue in the light. Frond tips curl like ostrich feathers. One of the largest hardy ferns, 3–7' tall, and spreads by underground runners, so give it room. Always popular and our best-selling fern for the last 4 years. Likes open shade, woods and wet banks. Tolerates full sun in swampy areas. Native to Europe, but well established and welcome in North America. Z2.

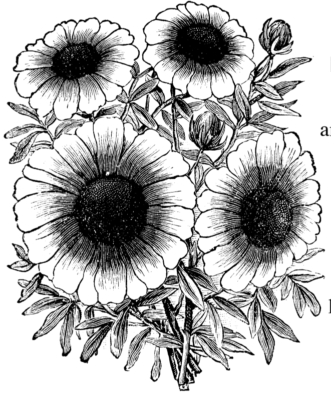
***6391**: 1 for $4.75*
***6392**: 3 for $12.25*
***6393**: 6 for $22.00*



Royal Fern *Osmunda regalis* One of the showiest garden ferns, makes a great focal point on a waterside or in a woodland. Attains giant proportions. Slow-growing plant gets to be 6' tall and over 9' wide in humus-rich moist-to-wet soil. Soft and wavy deciduous lance-shaped light green fronds can reach 3' long. Sometimes called **Flowering Fern** because some of the fronds have brown spore cases on their tips which lend a decorative tassel-like appearance. Evolutionarily speaking, *Osmunda* is one of the oldest plant genera, native to North and South America and Asia. Some royal fern individuals are said to be 1000 years old. Ours are much younger. Z3.

***6401**: 1 for $4.50*
***6402**: 3 for $11.50*
***6403**: 6 for $20.75*

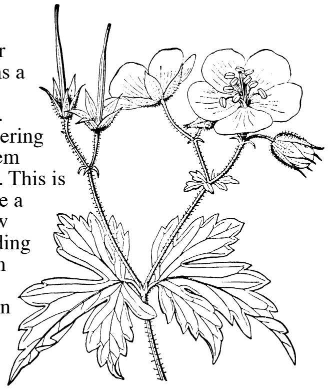




***Gaillardia aristata* 'Arizona Sun' Blanket Flower** A red-brown center surrounded by large fiery-orange-red petals tipped by a ring of rich yellow and torn at the tips which gives a slight ruffled appearance. Compact short plant, about 1' tall and 1' wide, excellent for a bright addition to the border. Loves heat and dry conditions, once established, so plant these in full sun and well drained soil about 12" apart. Our stock is 3" plugs. Z3.

***6411**: 1 for $3.50*
***6412**: 3 for $8.50*
***6413**: 6 for $14.75*

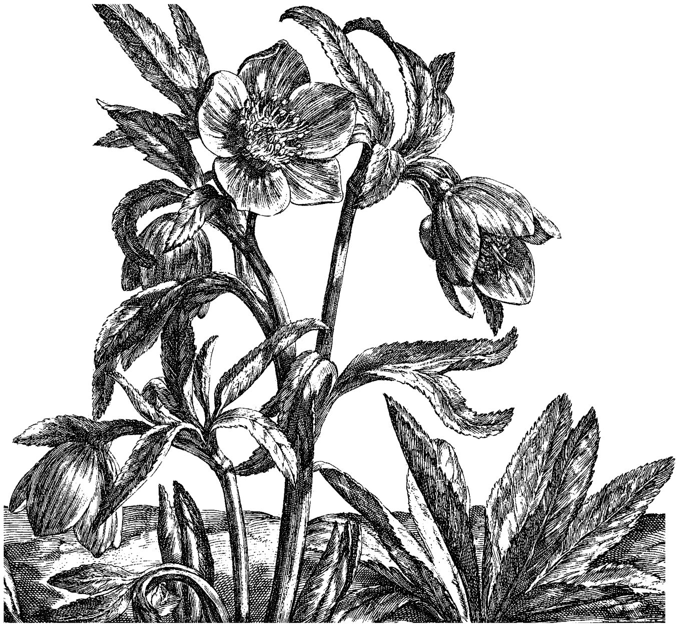
***Geranium pratense* x *clarkei* 'Brookside' Cranesbill** Clusters of single round sapphire-blue flowers with creamy white centers and distinctive long narrow "cranesbill" seedpods which flutter jauntily above the spreading foliage. Forms a compact mound and the deeply cut leaves turn vivid shades of red-orange in autumn. Vigor, longevity, hardiness, lo-o-ong flowering period and lush attractive foliage make them useful for borders, edging or rock gardens. This is the true geranium. Name confusion may be a big reason why this attractive easy-to-grow genus is not more popular: the tender bedding and indoor plant with big red flowers often called geranium is actually *Pelargonium*. Tolerates partial shade, but flowers more in full sun. Plant 12–18" apart in average garden soil. Z4. 20–24" tall.



***6421**: 1 for $4.25*
***6422**: 3 for $10.75*
***6423**: 6 for $19.50*

***Helleborus orientalis* 'Royal Heritage Mix' Lenten Rose** Mysterious and slightly sinister, evergreen in all but the coldest climates and blooming in winter or very early spring, hellebore was named by the ancient Greeks and is native to the chalky soils of Macedonia, Asia Minor and the Caucasus. Looks like a small shrub, 15–18" tall, with leathery green leaves palmately divided into many lobed leaflets. Saucer-shaped flowers, 2–3" across, appear in very early spring, last up to eight weeks, and vary in color. This mix is the result of 50 years of breeding and includes an array of flower colors from pure white to red-black and all the colors in between: pink, apricot, blue, green and yellow, with some delightful spotted and veined flowers. Likes dappled shade and neutral to alkaline soil with plenty of organic matter and good drainage, but *H. orientalis* is the easiest of the genus to grow and tolerates a wide range of conditions. Does not like to be disturbed and is dormant in summer. Plants are vigorous growers and can form clumps up to 3 feet across. Try a few planted together for an array of colors. *Caution: all parts of the plant are poisonous*. Z4.

***6431**: 1 for $7.50*
***6432**: 2 for $13.00*
***6433**: 3 for $17.50*

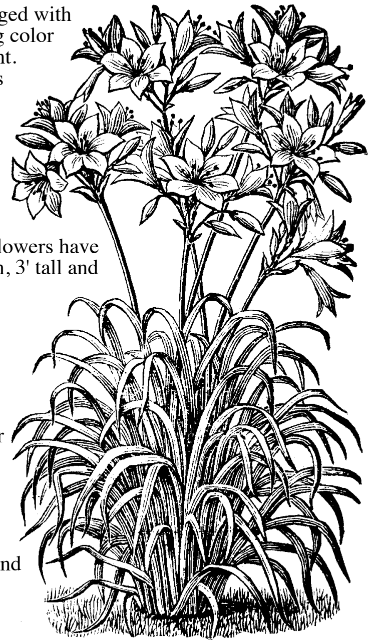


***Hemerocallis* Daylily** Champion low-maintenance perennial produces a bush of narrow arched leaves topped with lily-shaped flowers from July to September. *Hemerocallis* means *beautiful day*, referring to the fact that each flower lasts only a day, but since each scape (or stem) is covered with buds, bloom periods can be extensive and the long stems work well in bouquets. Very hardy, flourishes under a wide range of conditions, from full sun to shade, wet to dry. Trouble-free, chokes out weeds. For foundation planting, terrace, brookside, border or wild garden. Plant 12–18" apart in average soil; benefits from a shovel or two full of compost.

Once again we are delighted to list varieties from Lew Purinton, Somerville, ME, gardener and daylily collector *extraordinaire*. All our daylilies are **ME Grown**! Supplies may be limited; order early. Z2.

***H.* 'Antique Rose'** Apricot-pink petals have ruffled edges and a lighter midrib. Pinky-yellow throat becomes light green at the very center. 2' tall, many rugged blooms per scape. Gorgeous. **ME Grown.**

***6441**: 1 for $4.25*
***6442**: 3 for $11.25*
***6443**: 6 for $20.00*



***H.* 'Charles Johnston'** Red tinged with a winy-mauve shade, a fascinating color that looks deep red in evening light. Golden throat. Large 5–6" flowers with many buds on very sturdy scapes. 2½' tall. **ME Grown.**

***6451**: 1 for $4.25*
***6452**: 3 for $11.25*
***6453**: 6 for $19.75*

***H.* 'Houdini'** Purple with light yellow-green throat. Large 5–6" flowers have a magical appearance. Late season, 3' tall and over. **ME Grown.**

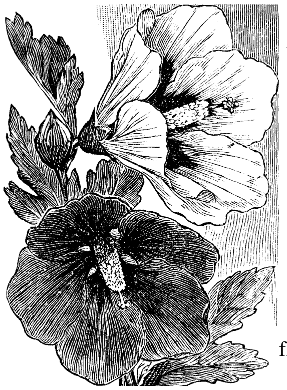
***6461**: 1 for $4.25*
***6462**: 3 for $11.25*
***6463**: 6 for $20.00*

***H.* 'Orange Vol'** Bred at the University of Tennessee, whose sports teams, the Volunteers, wear school colors including this vibrant orange. Very handsome stately tall plants have tawny orange blossoms with glowing yellow throats and subtle yellow midribs. Profuse bloomer. 3' tall and over. **ME Grown.**

***6471**: 1 for $3.50*
***6472**: 3 for $8.00*
***6473**: 6 for $13.50*

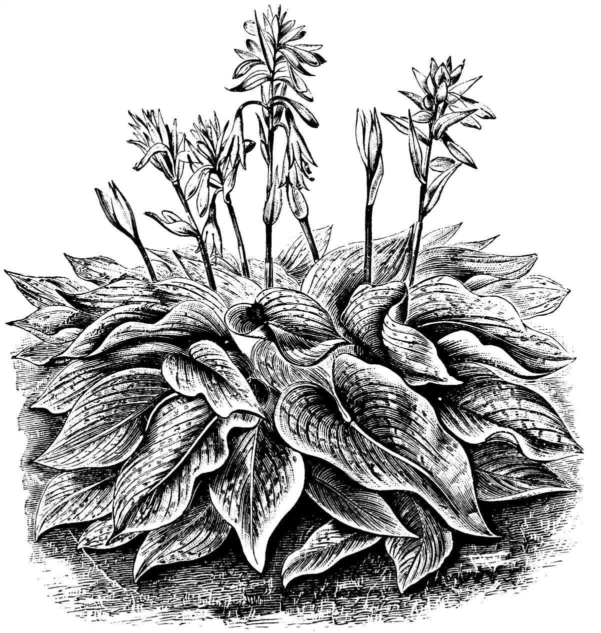
***H.* 'Susan Elizabeth'** Golden-yellow large 5" blooms are solid colored and have very wide petals. Many blooms per scape. Susan bought this Barth introduction many years ago because she and her niece are named Susan, and her mother and other niece are named Elizabeth, and the big flowers were irresistibly beautiful. Midseason, 2½–3' tall. **ME Grown.**

***6481**: 1 for $4.25*
***6482**: 3 for $11.25*
***6483**: 6 for $20.00*



***Hibiscus moscheutos* 'Plum Crazy' Rose Mallow** Fifteen years ago, before it was a hot item in the northern nursery trade, Gene had the foresight to list hibiscus and planted one. Ever since it has provided tropical foliage and flowers every summer here in central Maine. Glorious vigorous tall plant, hibiscus is one of the last to appear in spring, making it a good companion for spring bulbs. Since it emerges so late, be careful not to root it out during spring cleanup. After emerging, it grows like crazy and becomes a spike covered with large deeply lobed velvety leaves. Plum Crazy's leaves are flushed with purple and its ruffled lavender-plum flowers with purple veining are gigantic—up to 10" across. Starts blooming mid to late summer and goes until frost. Makes a fine specimen and has a strong vigorous shrub-like habit, 4' tall, so would make a crazy summer hedge. Plant 18–24" apart in full sun and average garden soil. Though native to southern swampy margins and meadows, tolerates dry soil once fully established. Z4.

***6491**: 1 for $9.00*
***6492**: 2 for $15.50*
***6493**: 3 for $21.50*



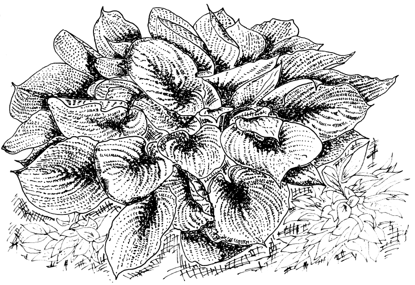
Hosta has bold foliage in orderly mounds with dependable sprays of fragrant bell-shaped flowers on tall stalks. Valuable and cherished low-maintenance border plant provides shade-loving ground cover spring to frost. Formerly called **Plantain Lily** or **Funkia** but I have never heard either used. A friend described them as “so architectural!” With their varying colors, textures and clump sizes, hostas alone under trees can make a woodland garden. Hostas tolerate a wide range of soil conditions, but need moisture. Those with blue and variegated leaves develop best color in shade. Deep shade gives fewer flowers. I am surprised at how few people trim the spent flower stalks from their hosta clumps. A quick clipping of all the old stalks restores the clump’s tidy attractiveness until frost. Plant 2–4' apart in rich soil with adequate humus. Divide every 4–5 years, or disturb clumps as little as possible; they improve with age as they spread and establish. Z3.

***H.* ‘Guacamole’** Sport of ‘Fragrant Bouquet’ won a Hosta of the Year award in 2002. Pale lavender flowers are large and fragrant, but the leaves are the main attraction. Very substantial and large with irregular dark green edging and deep veins; centers are the yellow-green of avocado slices. Colors intensify in light and with age. Rapid grower with good sun tolerance. Clumps are 22–24" tall, scapes to 36".

6501*: 1 for $3.75*
6502*: 3 for $10.00*
6503*: 6 for $18.00*

***H.* ‘Krossa Regal’** The Royal Horticultural Society handbook on hostas captured it best: “Giant blue-grey hosta of unique poise. Leaves: narrowly wedge-shaped, blade wavy, powdery greyish blue-green carried on long upright leaf stalks....Distinct...for its vase-shaped foliage” in clumps up to 40" high. Pale lilac flowers on stalks up to 5'. Susan’s housed a beautiful garden spider last summer. A big blue beauty noted for good performance under adverse conditions.

6511*: 1 for $4.00*
6512*: 3 for $10.50*
6513*: 6 for $18.50*

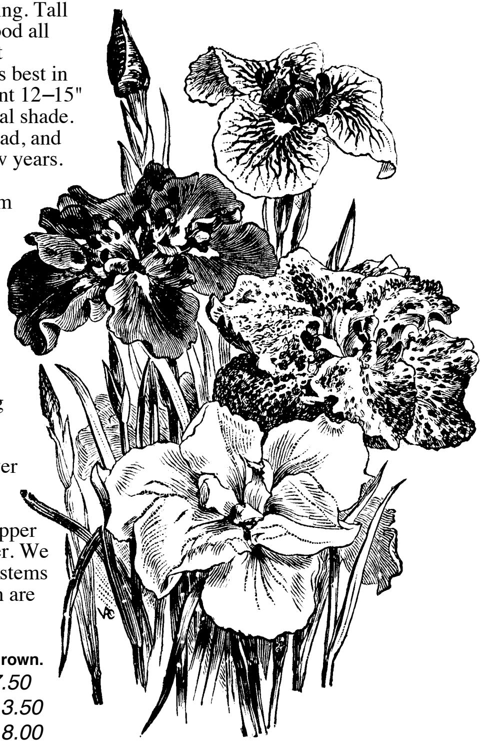


***H.* ‘Royal Standard’** A classic in solid green. Deep rich glossy green ribbed foliage. Fragrant white flowers in late summer on scapes reaching to 40". Tolerates sun and drought. Clumps around 20" tall. Bargain prices.

6521*: 1 for $3.00*
6522*: 3 for $7.25*
6523*: 6 for $13.50*

***H. sieboldiana* ‘Frances Williams’** Outstanding cultivar often called the best hosta. Huge leaves have rich blue-green interiors and wide variable golden-yellow edges. Clumps around 36" high. White flowers on shortish slightly pendant stalks harmonize with the foliage rather than stand above it.

6531*: 1 for $3.50*
6532*: 3 for $8.00*
6533*: 6 for $13.50*



***Iris sibirica* Siberian Iris** produces delicate flowers in late June on thin stems excellent for cutting. Tall slender foliage looks good all summer. Tolerates most conditions, but performs best in rich moist acid soil. Plant 12–15" apart in full sun or partial shade. Give them room to spread, and divide clumps every few years.

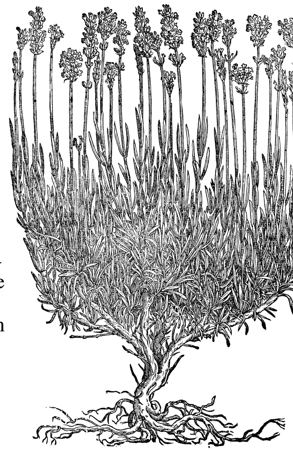
Once again we offer locally grown irises from beautiful Fieldstone Gardens in Vassalboro. Z3.

***I. s.* ‘My First Kiss’** We were awed by this rare variety bred by Dunlop and Cole and carried exclusively by Fieldstone Gardens. Big spreading 5–6" blooms have dark rosy lavender-blue falls (lower petals) with blue-violet veining, darker toward the center. Standards (upper petals) are light lavender. We reckon that these 3' tall stems with 4 or 5 flowers each are considerably more spectacular than most people’s first kiss! **ME Grown.**

6541*: 1 for $7.50*
6542*: 2 for $13.50*
6543*: 3 for $18.00*

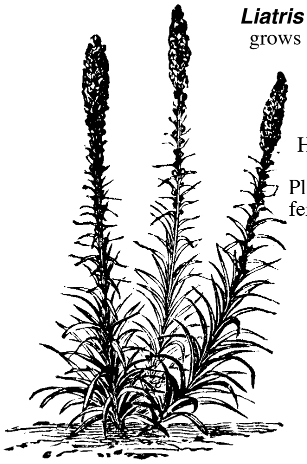
***I. s.* ‘Peg Edwards’** When, at age 86, renowned Maine iris breeder Dr. Currier McEwen began to scale back his operation, Steve Jones was privileged to dig a large portion of McEwen’s collection for his Fieldstone Gardens. This 1975 McEwen introduction is a perfect pastel blue. Light violet-blue flowers fade to sky blue. Darker shoulders and a brown and white blaze emerge from the yellow-green throat. 2–3' tall. Superb! **ME Grown.**

6551*: 1 for $4.25*
6552*: 3 for $11.25*
6553*: 6 for $19.75*



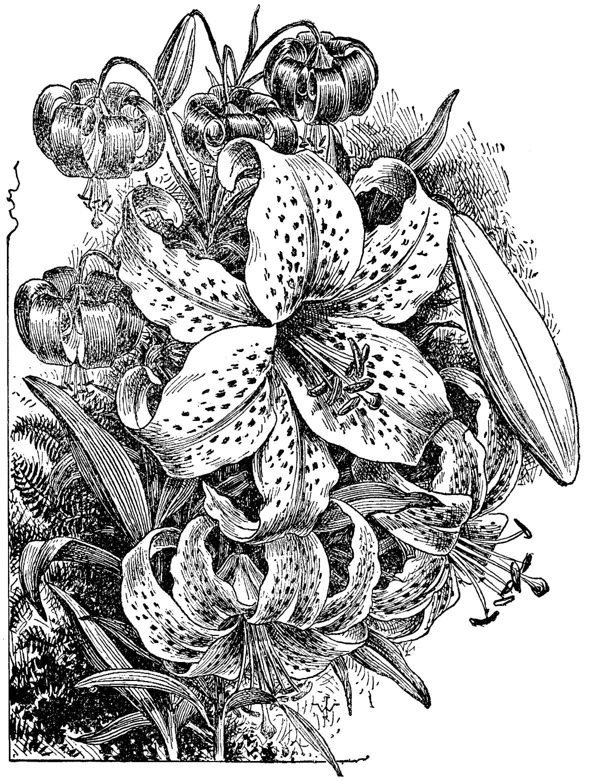
***Lavandula angustifolia* 'Munstead' Lavender** Spires of lavender-blue 15–18" tall flowers treasured for their scent. Valued for dried arrangements, potpourri and herb bundles, lavender’s aroma soothes the nervous system and perfumes the linen closet. Blooms all summer. Aromatic grey-green lanceolate foliage, bushy habit. Makes a nice border, rockery, slope, edging or specimen plant. Prune woody stems in spring. Likes full sun; demands good drainage. Plant 12–18" Z4.

6561*: 1 for $4.50*
6562*: 3 for $11.75*
6563*: 6 for $21.00*



***Liatris spicata* Blazing Star** or **Gayfeather** grows stiff dense “bottlebrush” magenta-purple flower spikes, from July to September, which open from the top down. Flowers are good for cutting; leave 1/3 of stem on plant. The foliage is fine and grass-like. Hardy, tolerates a broad range of growing conditions, but not drought. 20–30" tall. Plant 3" deep, 8–12" apart, in well-drained fertile soil. Z3.

6571*: 10 for $2.75*
6572*: 20 for $4.75*
6573*: 50 for $10.00*



Lilium **Lilies** Queen of the perennial border, fabulously showy and surprisingly easy to grow. Breeders have been working on them for thousands of years and continue to develop scores of new cultivars every year. It's confusing terrain, but briefly: **Oriental** strains tend to be tall (may need staking) and bloom late, with their very fragrant and flamboyant blossoms slightly pendant on tiny stems off the main stem. This year we are listing an **Orienpet**, crossed between an Oriental and trumpet. The trumpets are late, tall and majestic so the Orienpets are large and fragrant.

Excellent as bedding plants or cutflowers, good as specimens or in solid masses. Lily leaf beetle may be a problem in your area. See sidebar for some details. Light shade prolongs summer blooms and keeps the bulbs cool. Mulch in full sun. Plant bulbs 6–8" deep, 6" apart in rich well-drained soil, slightly acid with good humus content. Z3.

L. **'Casa Blanca'** Oriental, 40–44" (but I've seen them blooming from 3–8'). Pure white with textured white specks, and bobbing russet anthers. Absolutely gorgeous and their alluring fragrance fills the garden. Always one of our most popular offerings. Two-for-one sale on 2–2$^{1}/_{4}$" bulbs.

6581*: 2 for $3.50*
6582*: 6 for $9.00*
6583*: 12 for $15.50*

L. **'Conca d'Or'** Orienpet, 36–38" In Italian, the name means Valley of Gold for its distinct outward-facing magnificently huge soft lemon-yellow blooms with creamy outer edges accented by copper-colored anthers. Sweetly fragrant, a more subtle perfume than Stargazer. We are eager to see the result of this cross between two great lily strains, a vigorously blooming upright plant. Late blooming. 2–2$^{1}/_{4}$" bulbs.

6591*: 1 for $2.50*
6592*: 3 for $5.75*
6593*: 6 for $10.00*

L. **'Salmon Star'** Oriental, 24–28" Salmon-pink flowers have a vivid coral stripe down the midrib of each petal and many darker pink spots. Laura and I tried to describe how this one attracted us. "Think orange Creamsicle," she said. Shorter, compact habit with outward facing blossoms, well suited for border planting. 1$^{3}/_{4}$–2" bulbs.

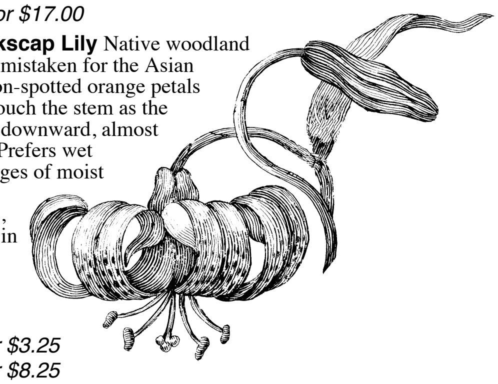
6601*: 1 for $2.50*
6602*: 3 for $6.50*
6603*: 6 for $11.50*

Lily leaf beetle (*Lilioceris lilii*) has made its way to central Maine. We've had good results picking the first flush of adults and dropping them in soapy water; we've seen very few larvae. Some leaves had holes in them but the damage was nothing like the denuded stalks that some gardeners described. Standard organic insecticides are also effective.

Small attractive bright red beetles, the adults, overwinter in soil and plant debris and emerge in early spring to munch, mate and lay tiny dull-orange eggs in irregular rows on the undersides of leaves. Larvae hatch in about a week and feed for 16–24 days on leaves of lilies (not daylilies), fritillaria, and nightshades. The larvae are the real nuisance: voracious eaters, they carry their excrement on their backs to deter predators which makes them mighty unappealing. They then drop to the ground where they pupate in cocoons. In about 25 days they emerge as adults.

L. **'Stargazer'** Oriental, 24–30" Deep rose spotted with darker rose and narrowly edged with white. Fragrant flowers are huge when plants become well established. Continues to be wildly and deservedly popular. Two-for-one sale on 2–2$^{1}/_{4}$" bulbs.

6611*: 2 for $3.75*
6612*: 6 for $9.50*
6613*: 12 for $17.00*



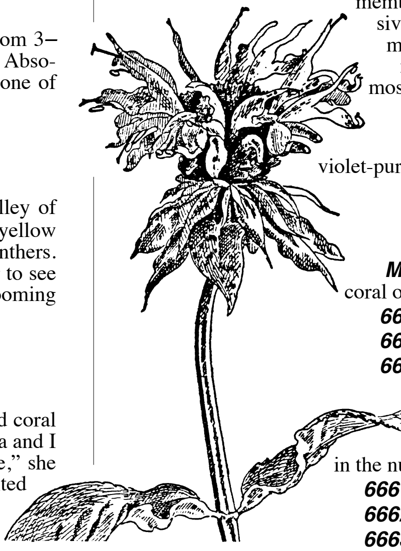
L. superbum **Turkscap Lily** Native woodland plant which is often mistaken for the Asian tiger lily. The maroon-spotted orange petals curve backward to touch the stem as the flower hangs facing downward, almost as if it's inside-out. Prefers wet meadows and the edges of moist woods, so plant in moist dappled shade, or partial to full sun in a wet area. Flowers July–Sept. 3–7' tall. Z5, maybe Z4 if protected.

6621*: 1 for $3.25*
6622*: 3 for $8.25*
6623*: 6 for $14.75*

Mertensia virginica **Bluebells** or **Virginia Bluebells** or **Virginia Cowslip** When Kip brought bluebells into the office during the daffodil bloom one year, I remembered what a spring treat they are. Clump-forming plant with erect stems and oval veined leaves bears clusters of nodding bell-shaped flowers on terminal cymes. Pink buds open to sky-blue or purple-blue flowers which look a lot like those of borage or Pulmonaria. In fact, another name is *M. pulmonarioides*. Beautiful in shade displays with ferns, with Dicentra, with daffodils or Scilla. Prefer moist lowlands and acid woodsy soil in part shade. 18–24" tall. Dormant in summer. Nursery propagated, native to eastern North America. Z3.

6631*: 1 for $3.50*
6632*: 3 for $8.75*
6633*: 6 for $15.50*

Monarda didyma **Bee Balm** or **Oswego Tea** is loved by bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Attractive showy flower heads with tubular petals on pincushion heads borne above colorful bracts in July and August. Coarse aromatic foliage. Good for borders, for wet areas and for cutting. A vigorous member of the mint family—some might say invasive. Plant crowns 16–20" apart in light shade in moist soil. Thrives in full sun if given adequate moisture or mulched with leaf mold; tolerates most conditions. Z3.



M. **'Blue Stocking'** Not actually blue, however the flowers are a very nice shade of violet-purple. 2–3' tall.

6641*: 1 for $4.75*
6642*: 3 for $12.50*
6643*: 6 for $22.50*

M. **'Coral Reef"** Large, hot-pink blooms have coral overtones. 3–5' tall.

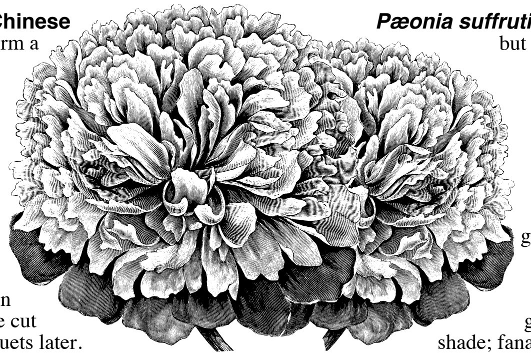
6651*: 1 for $5.00*
6652*: 3 for $13.25*
6653*: 6 for $23.50*

M. **'Jacob Cline'** Very large 5" red flowers, good vigor and resistance to mildew. Now embraced in the nursery trade as "the best red." 3–5' tall.

6661*: 1 for $4.75*
6662*: 3 for $12.50*
6663*: 6 for $22.00*

Nepeta faassenii **Catmint 'Walker's Low'** Another lovable member of the mint family. Grey-green aromatic foliage on long arching stems topped by lavender-blue flowers that provide a good show of color nearly all summer. Excellent for the border or as a tall edging. Its cool colors are at their best paired with soft-yellows like *Digitalis* 'Carillon', our yellow foxglove. Flowers attract bees, butterflies, hummingbirds and human admiration. 2007 Perennial Plant of the Year. Cut way back in midsummer to encourage more bloom. Likes hot and dry, but will grow in any well-drained soil, full sun to part shade. 2–3' tall despite its name. Z3.

6671*: 1 for $3.75*
6672*: 3 for $9.75*
6673*: 6 for $17.50*



***Pæonia lactiflora* Garden Peony** or **Chinese Peony** Red shoots appear in spring and form a bushy clump, about 3x3', of lustrous dark green deeply lobed foliage. Fat spherical buds on sturdy stems above the foliage gradually open into large beautiful flowers from late spring to early summer. (Ants may help the buds to open so don't discourage their presence.) Huge flowers are stunning on the bush and wonderful when cut. Most are fully double but the Japanese type features a single round of petals that frames a clump of different petals inside. If you catch flower buds when they are just marshmallow soft, they can be cut and stored for weeks in the fridge for bouquets later. May take up to 3 to 5 years to establish before blooming and resents being disturbed. Wait several years, until the plants have many stems (therefore many eyes), before attempting to divide. Z3.

This year we are excited to list Maine-grown peonies. Eleesha Tonken, who maintains and breeds a collection of exquisite peonies, roses, clematis and other perennials at Harvest Hill Farm in Waldoboro, is supplying us with 3–5 eye stock. Holly and Susan visited Eleesha's amazing garden and fell in love with several peonies that are not widely available. They selected three that they couldn't resist.

***P. l.* 'Candy Heart'** Amazing buds are pink with spiraling red streaks very like a candy cane. Petals open to pinky-white splashed with occasional streaks of vivid red. Large double blooms of loosely held petals seem more extravagant than most of the peonies we see. Approximately 3' tall. Midseason. **ME Grown.**

***6681**: 1 for $15.00*
***6682**: 2 for $28.00*
***6683**: 3 for $39.00*

***P. l.* 'Karl Rosenfield'** Large bright crimson fully doubled flowers with golden stamens. Mild fragrance, excellent for cutting. Glossy attractive foliage. Midseason, 28–33" tall. 2–3 eye stock.

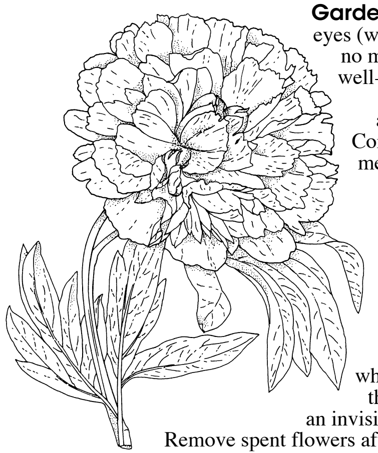
***6691**: 1 for $7.00*
***6692**: 2 for $12.00*
***6693**: 3 for $15.00*

***P. l.* 'Lucky'** Fuchsia-magenta outer petals on huge 7–8" flowers are semi-double Japanese type. The dark outer petals surround an amazing inner clump that combines smaller bright gold stamens with narrow red and gold striped stamenoids. Quite a striking sight! Midseason, around 30" tall. **ME Grown.**

***6701**: 1 for $15.00*
***6702**: 2 for $28.00*
***6703**: 3 for $39.00*

***P. l.* 'Myra McRae'** From one point of view, she's just a big pink peony, but we had to list Myra because she astounded us so. Huge 6–8" fully double cotton-candy pink blooms tend toward bombe-type and have scalloped petals with lighter pink edges. Sturdy stalks on 4' tall plants. Mid to late season. **ME Grown.**

***6711**: 1 for $15.00*
***6712**: 2 for $28.00*
***6713**: 3 for $39.00*



Garden Peonies Plant 2–3' apart with the eyes (where the growth shoots meet the root) no more than 1–1$\frac{1}{2}$" below the surface in well-drained soil, full sun to partial shade. Peonies are extremely long-lived so amend the soil richly when you plant. Compost, very well-rotted manure, bone meal and azomite are all recommended. After that they need only a bit of weeding and feeding to flourish. Mature plants often need staking or tying because flowers and buds can be quite heavy. For big plants, I've been using a chicken-wire method that Mary Fowler recommended. Cut a flat circle of chicken wire 2 or 3' in diameter and place it on the shoots when they are 8–10" tall. The shoots lift the wire, grow through it and use it for an invisible support.

Remove spent flowers after blooming, then cut dead foliage to near ground level in fall. Plant along the driveway; a heavy snowbank doesn't bother them.

Tree Peonies tolerate moist soils but require good drainage. Plants thrive in full sun but it may fade flower color. Plant in rich well-drained soil with the graft union 2–3" below soil surface so buds remain above the surface. Don't prune except for removing dead wood in spring after plants have leafed out or removing herbaceous shoots from below the graft union.

***Pæonia suffruticosa* Japanese Tree Peony** or **Moutan** is expensive, but as garden writer Peter Coats says, "It is worthwhile to sell everything one possesses to buy pæonies, and to dig up everything else in the garden to make room for them." A fashion craze in China by the 7th century, tree peonies appear in poets' songs and as decorative motifs in architecture, porcelain and fabric. 19th-century botanical explorer Robert Fortune reported a specimen outside Shanghai that produced 300–400 flowers a year. Deciduous shrub with deeply cut narrow-lobed medium green foliage forms many (though probably fewer than 300 in its first century) large stunning flowers in early June, before Garden Peony. Semi-double extravagantly big flowers with loose satiny petals. Full sun promotes fastest growth but also fades the flowers which do best in dappled shade; fanatics shade plants with umbrellas while they are flowering. 48–60" tall. May need 2–3 years to mature before blooming begins. Z4.

***P. s.* 'Kaoukamon'** Ruffled satin-like double flowers in deep maroon, almost black at the center. 2-year plants.

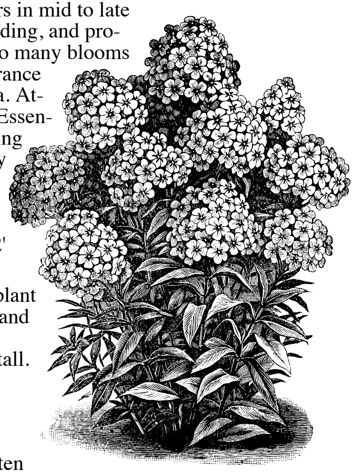
***6721**: 1 for $29.00*
***6722**: 2 for $57.00*
***6723**: 3 for $80.00*

***P. s.* Dark Pink** A good introduction to these marvelous plants.

***6731**: 1 for $18.00*
***6732**: 2 for $31.00*
***6733**: 3 for $42.00*

***Perovskia atriplicifolia* Russian Sage** blooms in midsummer with slender airy spires of lavender-blue tubular flowers. Finely divided grey leaves are aromatic when crushed. 1995 PPA Plant of the Year. Low-maintenance background or filler beautiful with roses or whites and blues. Perovskia has one of the longest bloom times of any blue-flowered plant. Upright habit, semi-woody shrub. Emerges slowly in spring; cut back after frost. Tolerates drought, loves heat and full sun, can't bear standing water. 3–4' tall. Likes to spread out once it gets established; plant 24–36" apart. I suspect that Zone 4 reports of winterkill are from poor drainage rather than cold, so a cautious Z4.

***6741**: 1 for $4.00*
***6742**: 3 for $10.00*
***6743**: 6 for $18.00*



***Phlox paniculata* Garden Phlox** produces large spreading clusters of fragrant showy long-blooming flowers in mid to late summer when so many blooms are fading, and produces delicate satiny panicles when so many blooms are coarse. Wonderful color and fragrance for accents, border or naturalized area. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Essential component of late-summer wedding bouquets. Extend flowering season by watering and prompt deadheading. Prefers humus-rich soil that stays cool and moist in summer and benefits from regular sidedressing. Plant 2' apart, full sun to partial shade. Z3.

***P.* 'David'** White flowers cover the plant so completely with enormous (6x7") and fragrant clusters that it was voted the 2002 PPA Plant of the Year. 30–42" tall.

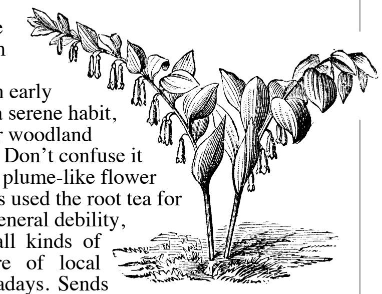
***6751**: 1 for $4.00*
***6752**: 3 for $10.75*
***6753**: 6 for $19.50*

***P.* 'Starfire'** Reliable old favorite often considered the best red. Large (6x6") abundant cherry-red flower clusters are fragrant from midsummer into fall. 25–36".

***6761**: 1 for $4.00*
***6762**: 3 for $10.75*
***6763**: 6 for $19.50*

***Platycodon grandiflorus* 'Sentimental Blue' Balloon Flower** Named for its buds which really do swell like balloons before they burst into splendid bell-like single blue flowers with slightly darker blue veins. Clump-forming plant has dark green oval-to-narrow leaves that look good in most settings. Fascinating balloons appear on upright stems above the foliage in mid to late summer and are good for cutting. Sometimes self-sows, likes moist well-drained soil. Sentimental Blue is a compact variety, only 6-8" tall so plant 8–10" apart. One of the last perennials to emerge in spring so be careful not to disrupt or plant over it. Z3.

***6771**: 1 for $3.00*
***6772**: 3 for $7.75*
***6773**: 6 for $14.00*

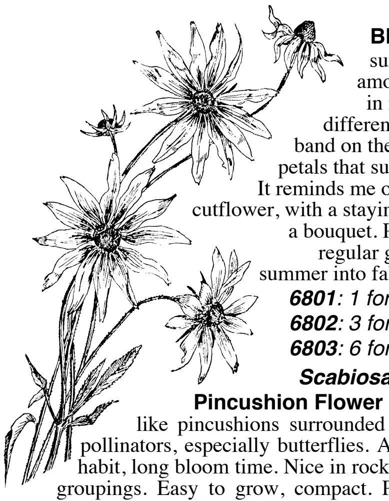


***Polygonatum biflorum* Solomon's Seal** forms clumps of graceful arching stems about 3' long with long narrow alternate leaves. Greenish-white bell-shaped tubular flowers dangle from the stems in a row in late spring, and become small round blue-black fruits in early fall. Shade- and moisture-loving, with a serene habit, Solomon's Seal is ideal for the shade or woodland garden and makes a good foil for ferns. Don't confuse it with False Solomon's Seal which has a plume-like flower at the *end* of its stem. Native Americans used the root tea for ailments of stomach and lung and for general debility, and used washes from the root for all kinds of external injuries. We are not aware of local herbalists using this native plant nowadays. Sends up a few more stems every year; sturdy and long-lived. Nursery propagated by Chip Carty, Landscape Architect, at The Long House in Fairfield. Z3. **ME Grown.**

***6781**: 1 for $3.75*
***6782**: 3 for $9.75*
***6783**: 6 for $17.00*

***Pulmonaria saccharata* 'Mrs. Moon' Lungwort** Bold-textured woodland perennial contrasts well with other early season plants such as hellebore and ferns, getting the garden off to a great start. Ovate green leaves marked with silver-white splotches. Magenta pink buds open to bright blue flowers, creating a striking effect with both colors appearing at once on the same plant. Needs a shady spot. Plant 1–2' apart, will spread but won't take over. 10–12" tall with a spread up to 2'. Our stock is 3" plugs. Z3.

***6791**: 1 for $4.50*
***6792**: 2 for $8.00*
***6793**: 3 for $10.75*



***Rudbeckia hirta* 'Sonora' Black-eyed Susan** I am always surprised to see these standing out amongst the wild black-eyed Susan in my garden. They are noticeably different! Sonora has a wide mahogany band on the inner part of the golden-yellow petals that surround its pronounced black eye. It reminds me of a small sunflower. An excellent cutflower, with a staying power of longer than a week in a bouquet. Plant about 1' apart in full sun and regular garden soil. Easy to grow, blooms summer into fall. 12–16" tall and wide. Z3.

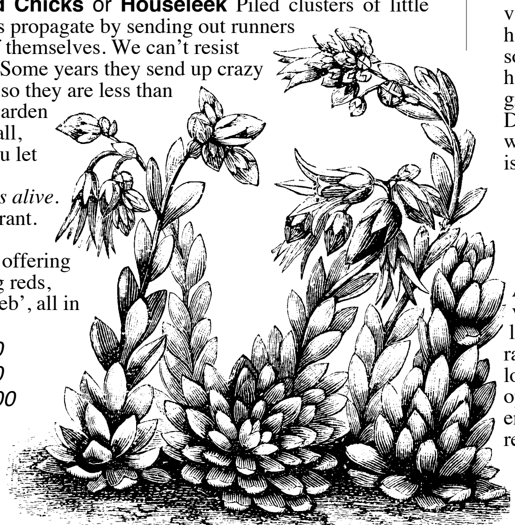
***6801**: 1 for $3.75*
***6802**: 3 for $9.75*
***6803**: 6 for $17.50*

***Scabiosa columbaria* 'Butterfly Blue' Pincushion Flower** Pretty lavender-blue flowers look like pincushions surrounded by frilly petals and will attract pollinators, especially butterflies. Attractive grey-green foliage, tidy habit, long bloom time. Nice in rock gardens or on the border in large groupings. Easy to grow, compact. PPA Plant of the Year in 2000. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun, but tolerates part shade especially in hot climates. Plant 12–18" apart. 12" tall and wide. Z3.

***6811**: 1 for $4.75*
***6812**: 2 for $8.50*
***6813**: 3 for $11.00*

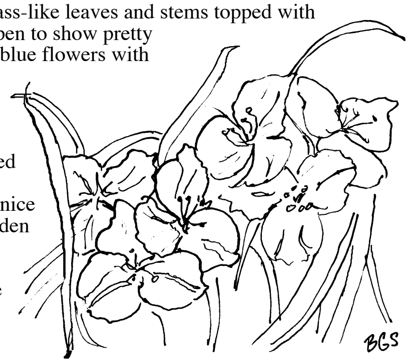
***Sempervivum* Hen and Chicks** or **Houseleek** Piled clusters of little succulents in dense rosettes propagate by sending out runners making teeny duplicates of themselves. We can't resist them—they're really cute. Some years they send up crazy fat flower spikes, but even so they are less than 9" tall. Great for the rock garden or peeking out of a rock wall, but will grow anywhere you let them except soggy spots: *sempervivum* means *always alive*. Very drought and heat tolerant. Good for containers on a sun-drenched patio. We're offering a mix of varieties including reds, greens, purples and 'Cobweb', all in plugs. Z3.

***6821**: 1 for $3.00*
***6822**: 3 for $8.00*
***6823**: 6 for $14.00*



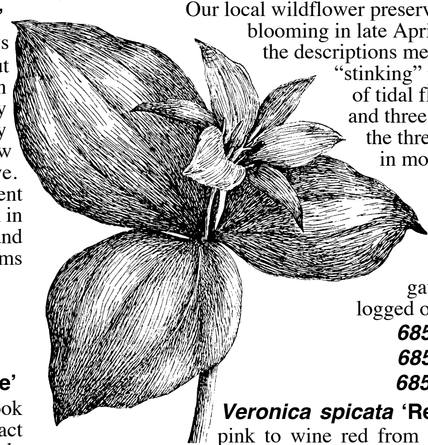
***Tanacetum coccineum* 'Robinson's Red' Painted Daisy** Also called **Pyrethrum**. Much like its sister plant, the white wild daisy, but its large flowers have been "painted" a rich red that contrasts well with bright yellow centers. It's a great cutflower with elegant frond-type foliage that shows off the brilliant blooms in July. If cut back after flowering, it will often rebloom later in summer. Plant 1' apart in full to partial shade and average soil. About 2' tall and 14" wide. Z3.

***6831**: 1 for $3.25*
***6832**: 3 for $8.50*
***6833**: 6 for $15.00*



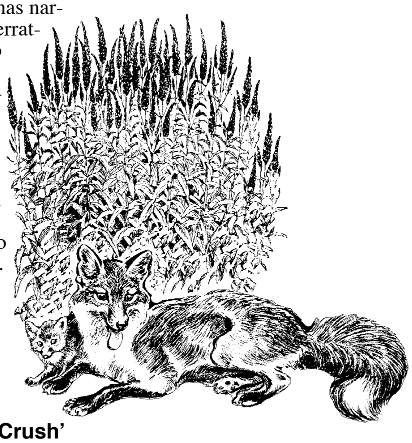
***Tradescantia* x *andersoniana* 'Zwanenburg Blue' Spiderwort** Grows in clumps with long grass-like leaves and stems topped with spidery clusters of buds that open to show pretty three-petaled triangular violet-blue flowers with delicate yellow stamens. Blooms for eight weeks from late spring through summer. The parent species are hardy North American natives adapted to moist woodland edges, meadows and prairies. A very nice selection for the woodland garden as it thrives under trees, also attractive by a pond or stream. Part to full shade. Will tolerate damp areas. 2' tall. Z3.

***6841**: 1 for $3.25*
***6842**: 3 for $8.50*
***6843**: 6 for $15.00*



***Trillium erectum* Red Trillium** or **Wakerobin** or **Stinking Benjamin** Our local wildflower preserve features huge patches of red trillium blooming in late April, a spectacular and pleasing sight. All the descriptions mention a bad smell, but we don't get the "stinking" part, detecting only a faint oceany hint of tidal flats. Maroon blossom with three petals and three sepals sits erect on a short stem above the three oval leaves in a single whorl. Grows in moist rich woods, full or part shade, from Nova Scotia to the mountains of Georgia, west into Michigan. A limited amount of our supply will be **ME Grown** by Alicia Letteney. The rest is provided by a company licensed to gather plants from areas designated to be logged or developed. Z4.

***6851**: 1 for $3.50*
***6852**: 3 for $9.00*
***6853**: 6 for $16.00*

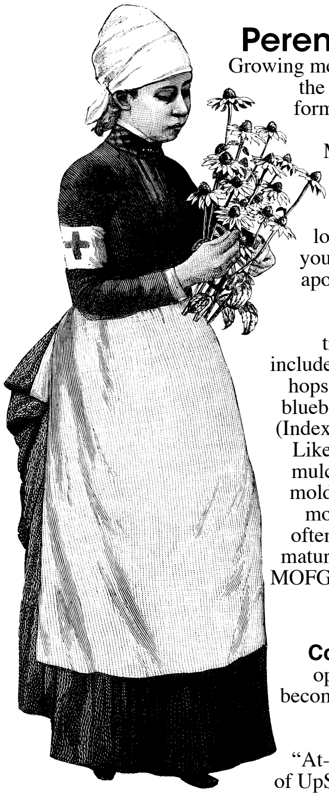


***Veronica spicata* 'Red Fox' Speedwell** Flowers a rosy pink to wine red from early summer into autumn. Multiple erect flower spikes, each thickly covered with tiny tubular blossoms, are 18–20" tall. Clump-forming plant has narrow glossy deep green finely serrated leaves. Excellent addition to border or rockery. Good for cutting. Because veronica's native range encompasses many different environments from Romania to Siberia, garden varieties are adaptable and hardy in many temperature and soil conditions, at once cold-hardy and heat-tolerant. Easy to grow in good well-drained soil. Does its best in part shade but will handle full sun. Our stock is 3" plugs. Z3.

***6861**: 1 for $3.50*
***6862**: 3 for $9.50*
***6863**: 6 for $16.50*

***Verbascum* 'Caribbean Crush'** A dramatic accent for the flower garden. Caribbean Crush is a hybrid version of the common wildflower mullein. It produces low rosettes of large leaves that present elegant 40" tall flower spikes in a wonderful color range of mango, peachy-rose, and yellow. Think delphinium but more sturdy looking. Flowers start opening at the base of the flower stalk and gradually open towards the top as the lower ones fade. Cut the main flower spike to encourage further blooming. Full sun and well-drained soil is required. Not recommended for colder than Z5.

***6871**: 1 for $4.75*
***6872**: 2 for $8.00*
***6873**: 3 for $11.00*



Perennial Medicinal Plants

Growing medicinal plants in your garden gives you the opportunity to know their personalities, forms, uses and spirits. It also helps prevent wild plants from being overharvested. Medicine made from your plants returns you to your garden, regardless of the time or the place that you use it. Some of the plants listed are specifically for low-dose or homeopathic usage. We urge you to consult a local herbalist or botanical apothecary before using the medicine from any plant that is unfamiliar to you.

Many of the other plants we list have a tradition of medicinal use as well. These include lavender, bee balm, peony, rose, elder, hops, ginkgo, linden, hawthorn, witch hazel, blueberry, cranberry and highbush cranberry. (Index on p. 59.)

Like most perennials, these appreciate a fall mulch and a sidedressing of compost or leaf mold in the spring. Some may take a year or more to establish before they flower; roots often take several years to reach harvestable maturity. The organic listings are certified by MOFGA Certification Services.

Cultivating Sanctuary Medicinal Collection We offer this collection as an opportunity to protect wild plants that are becoming endangered in their natural habitat. These species have been designated by United Plant Savers (UpS) on either the "At-Risk" or "To-Watch" lists. The mission of UpS is to protect native medicinal plants of the United States and Canada and their native habitat while ensuring an abundant renewable supply for generations to come. By growing these plants as ornamentals or medicinals, you cultivate sanctuary for species in danger. Please note that we carry additional plants from the UpS lists, marked at the end of the description.

Our collection consists of one each of the following three plants:

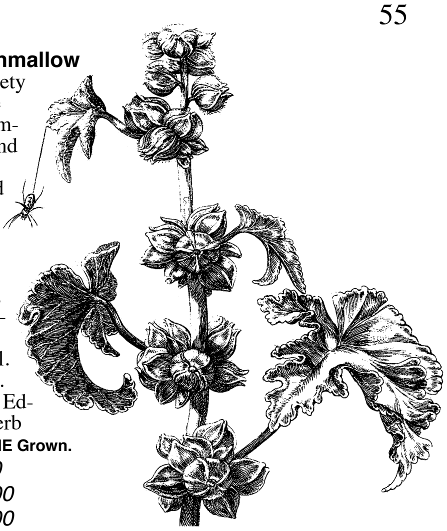
Echinacea purpurea - UpS "At-Risk" list. Thought of as a very common plant because of its popularity in gardening and hybridizing. However, in its natural prairie habitat it has been vastly overharvested, and large stands have been lost to farm cultivation of the plains regions. Very easy to grow and will reseed abundantly.

Asclepias tuberosa Butterfly Weed or Pleurisy Root - UpS "To-Watch" list. Another prairie plant whose habitat has been compromised by large-scale agriculture. Used by many Native American tribes for lung ailments for over a thousand years before the herb entered European pharmacopoeias. Medicinally, it is used in very small doses as a tincture for deep hard-to-cure lung infections. *Use with caution* and/or consult your local herbalist. This is a *low-dose* medicinal plant. More information about culture, see page 47.

Arnica chamissonis - UpS "To-Watch" list. All Arnica species should be watched so that they do not reach the endangered status. This is an extremely popular plant medicine. Overharvesting by wildcrafters is a problem and in some countries in Europe it is illegal to pick arnica flowers.

6881: *1 collection for $15.50*

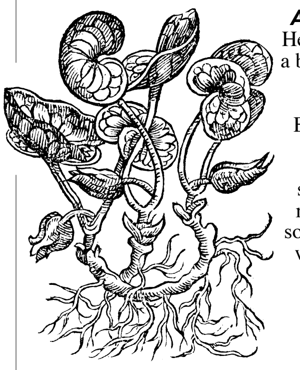
Althea officinalis Marshmallow Marshmallow has soft velvety leaves, and flowers that are shaped like those of the common mallow, but smaller and pale pink, almost white in color. The roots, leaves and flowers are used in herbal medicine for their mucilaginous properties which soothe, soften, and heal a wide array of urinary, skin, respiratory, and other disorders. Full sun to partial shade in regular garden soil. Will handle some moisture. Organically grown by Gail Edwards of Blessed Maine Herb Farm in Athens, ME. Z3. **ME Grown.**



6891: *1 for $7.00*
6892: *2 for $12.00*
6893: *3 for $16.00*

Arnica chamissonis Spreading groundcover with bright yellow daisy-like flowers used externally in oils and salves to treat bruises, sprains, and inflammation. Never taken internally except in homeopathic doses. Thrives in moist soil in full sun but will take some shade. In the right conditions a few plants spaced a foot apart will develop into a dense long-lived patch. Blooms in July. Grows successfully in our climate and is a generally accepted substitute for *A. montana*. Full sun and well-drained soil. Lauren Cormier sustainably grew these North American natives. Z3. **ME Grown. UpS "To-Watch" list.**

6901: *1 for $5.75*
6902: *2 for $10.00*
6903: *3 for $13.50*



Asarum canadense Canadian Wild Ginger Heart-shaped leaves up to 7" wide will spread into a beautiful groundcover 6–12" tall if given humus, shade and plenty of moisture. Leaves are large and slightly fuzzy, not small and glossy like the European species. Aromatic roots used like other gingers for their warming qualities and for soothing indigestion, coughs, colds, motion sickness. Grown for roots and foliage. The small reddish-brown urn-shaped flowers grow near the soil surface or in the leaf mold so crawling insects will pollinate them. They're fun to search for but won't decorate your landscape. Grown by Chip Carty. Z3. **ME Grown.**

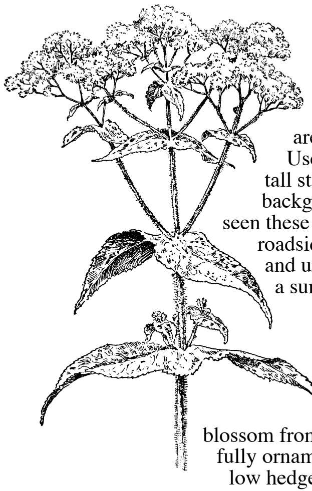
6911: *1 for $3.75*
6912: *3 for $9.75*
6913: *6 for $17.50*

Cimicifuga racemosa Black Cohosh or **Black Snakeroot** flourishes in the wilder part of the garden or shady border. In late July and August, long arching racemes of creamy flowers rise above the mound of compound foliage, hence another common name, **Fairy Candles**. Anti-spasmodic for cramps, pains, cramped nerves and emotions, included in many peri-menopausal formulas. We've heard quite a few women Susan's age say rather passionately, "I *love* this plant!" Diuretic and anti-inflammatory. Easy to grow, long-lived, needs division or harvest every 4–5 years. Racemes extend 6–10' over a 3–4' mound so it becomes very stately. Plant 30–36" apart in rich moist soil high in humus. Good in boggy spots. Prefers part shade, but tolerates full sun in deep moist soil. Often listed under its new botanical name: *Actaea racemosa*. We are happy to list certified-organic black cohosh grown by Joanna Linden at Shooting Star Farm in Canaan. Z3. **ME Grown. UpS "At-Risk" list.**

6921: *1 for $7.50*
6922: *2 for $13.50*
6923: *3 for $17.50*

Echinacea purpurea Purple Coneflower *Echinos* means spiny and the flower's big conical centers are very spiny and coppery yellow-brown, surrounded by a single row of reflexed lavender-purple petals. Flowers attract butterflies and beneficial insects, and last well when cut. Their colors marry pinks, oranges, lavenders and golds that wouldn't ordinarily go together in beds or bouquets. Tincture the roots of 3-year-old plants for a remedy that gives an immediate boost to the immune system; use it when you feel a cold or flu coming on. Vigorous grower likes full sun and sandy loam, self-sows and tolerates wind, heat and drought once established. 30–48" tall. Plant 20–30" apart in light soil. Certified organically grown by Joanna Linden at Shooting Star Farm in Canaan. Z3. **ME Grown. UpS "At-Risk" list.**

6931: *1 for $7.00*
6932: *2 for $12.50*
6933: *3 for $16.00*

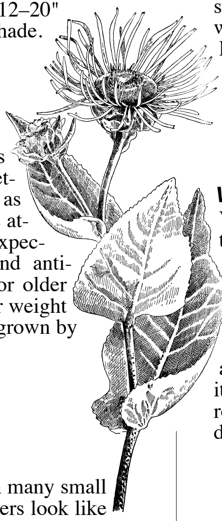


***Eupatorium purpureum* Gravel Root or Queen of the Meadow** Late-blooming 5–7' tall plant with large tufts of mauve flowerheads. Green leaves are lance shaped and toothed, on erect stems. Use this native to attract butterflies and for its tall stately grace at the end of the season, a great background in cottage gardens. Certainly you've seen these beauties in lower parts of fields and by the roadside. Medicinally, the root is used for kidney and urinary-tract ailments. Plant them 3' apart in a sunny spot and with moist soil. Z3.

***6941**: 1 for $4.50*
***6942**: 2 for $7.50*
***6943**: 3 for $11.00*

***Hyssopus officinalis* Hyssop** Blue-violet flowers on erect stalks blossom from June through September and are wonderfully ornamental. Well worth growing for an aromatic low hedge or in the border even if you don't have an herb garden. Bees love it! Leaf and flower infusions long used for sore throats and stomach troubles, flower spikes in cough syrups. In ancient Greece, *Hyssopos* was a holy herb used for cleaning sacred places. Thrives in dry soil, useful on slopes and any sunny difficult place. 12–20" tall. Plant 12–24" apart in poor soil, full sun to light shade. Organically grown by Gail Edwards. Z3. **ME Grown.**

***6951**: 1 for $7.00*
***6952**: 2 for $12.00*
***6953**: 3 for $16.00*



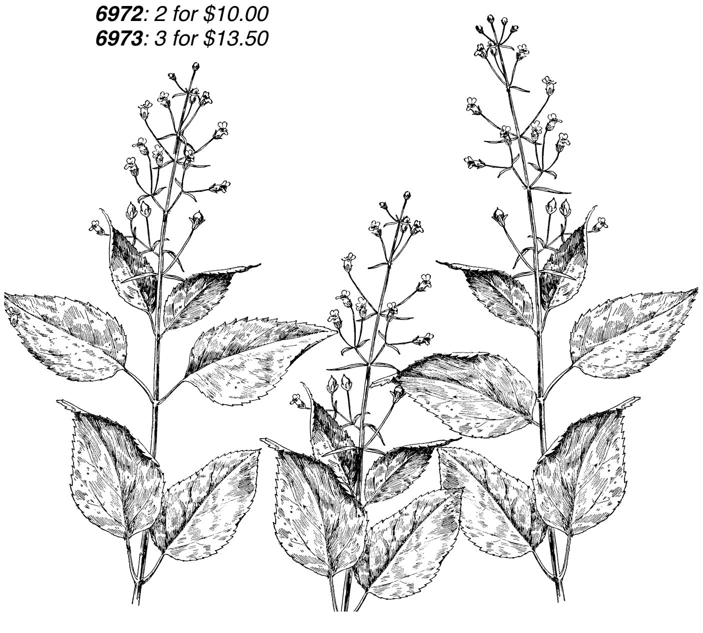
***Inula helenium* Elecampane** Spectacular big plant sports pretty bright yellow daisy-type flowers with very narrow petals, long coarse leaves. Achieving heights of up to 8', good as an accent or part of a wild border in sun or part shade. Helps attract and support beneficial insects. Mucilaginous roots are expectorant; support and decongest lungs, are anti-bacterial and antifungal, and help balance blood sugar. Harvest 2-year-old or older roots in mid-fall when they contain up to one quarter of their weight in inulin. Plant 2–3' apart, ordinary garden soil. Sustainably grown by Lauren Cormier. Z4, possibly Z3. **ME Grown.**

***6961**: 1 for $5.75*
***6962**: 2 for $10.00*
***6963**: 3 for $13.50*

***Lavandula* Lavender** See #**6561**-**6563**.

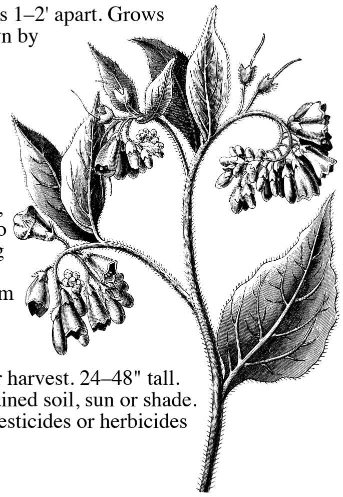
***Scrophularia nodosa* Figwort** A slim stalk studded with many small waxy dark maroon flowers with yellowish centers. The flowers look like little open mouths singing in unison. Toothed leaves and square stems. Aerial portions infused to make a massage oil that benefits the lymphatic system. We do not recommend internal usage without consulting a seasoned herbalist or naturopathic doctor. Also an excellent plant to attract pollinators. Lauren says, "I have never seen any plant more covered in bees when it is in bloom." Holly has seen these lovely European natives growing wild in the woods near Sand Beach on Mount Desert Island. Plant 1–2' apart in part shade and moist or regular garden soil. 2–4' tall. Sustainably grown by Lauren Cormier. Z4. **ME Grown.**

***6971**: 1 for $5.75*
***6972**: 2 for $10.00*
***6973**: 3 for $13.50*



***Scutellaria baicalensis* Baikal Skullcap** Shrublike crawling habit is different from that of the regular garden skullcap and the flowers are huge in comparison. They form at the end of the stems in neat rows of bright purple with a lighter purple to white accent on the lower lip. A native to southern China and Korea. In traditional Chinese medicine, the root is used as an anti-inflammatory, diuretic, and antitumor agent, especially in liver diseases. Richo Cech of Horizon Herbs in Oregon maintains that there is no better anti-infection agent in herbalism. The root attains harvestable size after only a few years. Space plants 1–2' apart. Grows best in partial shade. Sustainably grown by Lauren Cormier. Z4. **ME Grown.**

***6981**: 1 for $5.75*
***6982**: 2 for $10.00*
***6983**: 3 for $13.50*



***Symphytum officinale* Comfrey or Knitbone** Well-known for its soothing properties. Contains allantoin, promotes healing of skin and bone; also demulcent for lung and throat. Hanging bell-like pink flowers much loved by bumblebees open in early summer. Stem and leaves covered with bristly hairs. Easy-to-grow vigorous plant demands space; *can be very invasive*; be careful where you plant it; control with regular harvest. 24–48" tall. Plant 16–24" apart in average well-drained soil, sun or shade. Grown without synthetic fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides in China, ME. Z3. **ME Grown.**

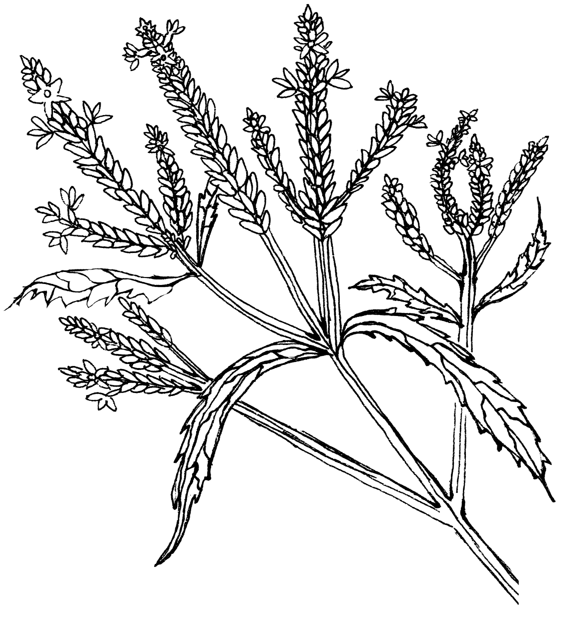
***6991**: 1 for $4.25*
***6992**: 3 for $11.00*
***6993**: 6 for $19.50*

***Valeriana officinalis* Valerian** You either love the unmistakable smell of Valerian root or you find it repellant. However, most people would agree that this is a beautiful roadside wildflower. A strong and upright plant with small white or rosy flowers in flat clusters above pinnate leaves. We see it blooming by the roadsides in early summer, especially around the midcoast. I'm told that European valerians were brought to Camden gardens and escaped and have been spreading ever since. Well known anti-spasmodic, nervine, and sedative is often used for sleeplessness, anxiety, and other nervous complaints. Has become a commonly used herb, its fame comparable to that of St. Johnswort. Divide or harvest thick rootstock every 4–5 years. 2–4' tall. Plant 12–15" apart in moist, well-drained soil in full sun. Organically grown by Gail Edwards. Z3. **ME Grown.**

***7011**: 1 for $7.00*
***7012**: 2 for $12.00*
***7013**: 3 for $16.00*

***Verbena hastata* Blue Vervain** North American native with tall branching flower spikes of a deep green-grey hue. Tiny bright purple-blue flowers whorl around the spikes one ring at a time. It will re-seed readily in the garden and around your yard. Commonly used as a nervous system tonic, mild sedative, for a variety of menstrual problems, neck tension, and many other complaints. 5–7' tall. Plant in full sun and regular garden soil, 1–2' apart. Grown by Laura Childs in Belgrade. Z3. **ME Grown.**

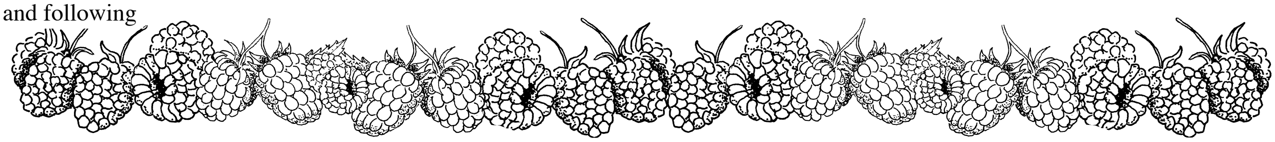
***7021**: 1 for $4.50*
***7022**: 2 for $7.50*
***7023**: 3 for $10.50*



Item	Name	Grown in Maine	Zone	Edible Landscape	For Wet Spots	For Shady Spots	For Dry Spots	Wild Life	Specimen	Hedges	Ground Covers
1384	American Plum		3	◆				◆		◆	
2260	Lowbush Blueberry		2	◆	◆		◆	◆			◆
2280ff	Highbush Blueberry		4	◆	◆			◆		◆	
2370ff	Grape		3	◆				◆			
2562ff	Raspberry		4	◆				◆		◆	◆
2751	Blackberry	❁	4?	◆						◆	
2770ff	Strawberry		3	◆							◆
2829	Kiwi		4	◆				◆			
2860	Horseradish		3	◆							
2872	Asparagus		3	◆							
2877	Good King Henry		3	◆							
2880	Rhubarb		3	◆							
2886	Skirret		4	◆	◆						
2891	American Cranberry	❁	3	◆	◆			◆			◆
2938	Shadblow Serviceberry		3	◆	◆						
2948	Juneberry	❁	3	◆	◆						
3000	Cornelian Cherry		4	◆		◆		◆			
3030	Hops		3	◆							
3070	Western Sandcherry	❁	3	◆						◆	
3076	Joel Bushcherry		3	◆				◆		◆	
3082	Beach Plum		3	◆			◆	◆		◆	
3100	Nanking Cherry	❁	2	◆				◆		◆	
3163ff	Elderberry		3	◆	◆			◆		◆	
3237	Lingonberry	❁	3	◆				◆			◆
3245	Highbush Cranberry		2	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	
3270	Balsam Fir	❁	3			◆	◆	◆		◆	
3282	Atlantic Whitecedar	❁	3		◆			◆			
3350	Dawn Redwood		4		◆			◆	◆		
3400	Norway Spruce	❁	2					◆	◆	◆	
3420	Colorado Blue Spruce	❁	2					◆	◆	◆	
3485	Korean Pine		3/4	◆				◆	◆		
3590	American Arborvitae	❁	2		◆	◆		◆		◆	
3985	Red Maple	❁	3		◆			◆	◆		
3990	Sugar Maple	❁	3	◆				◆	◆		
4016	Paper Birch		4					◆	◆		
4030	Northern Catalpa		4						◆		
4046	Katsuratree	❁	4						◆		
4080	Brown Ash	❁	2		◆						
4090	Ginkgo		3	◆					◆		
4101	Black Walnut		4	◆				◆	◆		
4106	Carpathian Walnut		4/5	◆					◆		
4114	Tuliptree		4/5						◆		
4145	White Oak	❁	3	◆				◆	◆		
4150	Swamp White Oak	❁	3	◆	◆			◆	◆		
4170	Red Oak	❁	4				◆	◆	◆		
4190	Cape Rosier Willow	❁	4		◆						
4191	Coral Bark Willow	❁	2		◆				◆		
4195	Niobe Weeping Willow	❁	4		◆				◆		
4200	Snake Willow	❁	5		◆				◆		
4205	American Linden	❁	3	◆				◆	◆		
4207	Littleleaf Linden	❁	3	◆				◆	◆		
4230	Striped Maple	❁	3			◆			◆		
4240	Redbud	❁	4			◆		◆	◆		
4255	Pagoda Dogwood	❁	3			◆		◆			
4332	Witch Hazel	❁	3		◆	◆		◆			
4575ff	Crabapples	❁	2	◆				◆	◆		
4903	Showy Mountain Ash		2					◆	◆		
4912	Japanese Tree Lilac	❁	3				◆		◆		
4927	Fragrant Abelia	❁	4						◆	◆	
4936	Bottlebrush Buckeye	❁	4			◆				◆	◆
4945	Bearberry	❁	2	◆		◆	◆	◆			◆
4954	Dutchman's Pipe		4			◆					
4961	Chokeberry	❁	4	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆
4990ff	Butterfly Bush	❁	4					◆			
5027	Siberian Peashrub	❁	3	◆			◆	◆		◆	
5038	American Bittersweet	❁	3					◆			
5049	Buttonbush	❁	4		◆	◆		◆	◆		
5064	Leatherleaf	❁	3		◆			◆			

Item	Name	Grown in Maine	Zone	Edible Landscape	For Wet Spots	For Shady Spots	For Dry Spots	Wild Life	Specimen	Hedges	Ground Covers
5069	Ruby Spice Summersweet	❀	3		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	
5116	Royal Purple Smokebush	❀	4			◆			◆		
5086	Silky Dogwood	❀	4		◆			◆		◆	◆
5088	Round-leaved Dogwood	❀	3					◆		◆	
5091	Cardinal Dogwood	❀	2					◆		◆	◆
5116	Royal Purple Smokebush	❀	4				◆		◆		
5142	Northern Gold Forsythia	❀	3							◆	
5168	Annabelle Hydrangea	❀	3			◆			◆		
5172	Endless Summer Hydrangea		4			◆			◆	◆	
5182	Limelight Hydrangea		3-4			◆			◆	◆	
5186	Pee Gee Hydrangea	❀	4			◆			◆	◆	
5188	Inkberry	❀	4		◆			◆			
5189	Winterberry	❀	4		◆			◆		◆	
5204	Henry’s Garnet Sweetspire	❀	4		◆		◆			◆	
5210	Beautybush	❀	4						◆		
5215	Spicebush		4	◆	◆	◆		◆			
5240	Bayberry	❀	2	◆			◆	◆		◆	
5267	Blizzard Mockorange		3						◆		
5306	Potentilla	❀	2		◆		◆			◆	
5342	Fragrant Sumac	❀	3			◆		◆		◆	◆
5350ff	Rosa rugosa	❀	2	◆			◆	◆		◆	◆
5366	Belle Poitevine		3	◆			◆	◆		◆	
5397	Cuthbert Grant		3				◆	◆		◆	
5399	David Thompson		2/3				◆			◆	
5456	John Davis		3				◆				
5464	JP Connell Rose		3				◆			◆	
5474	Magnifica Rose		4	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	
5490	Morden Fireglow		2/3				◆			◆	
5562	Ornamental Raspberry	❀	3					◆		◆	
5568	Black Pussy Willow	❀	4		◆			◆			
5571	Dappled Willow	❀	4		◆				◆	◆	
5582	Japanese Fantail Willow	❀	4		◆		◆	◆		◆	
5640	Double Play Artist	❀	4						◆		
5698	Renaissance Spirea	❀	3						◆	◆	
5716	Cutleaf Stephanandra	❀	3								◆
5720	White Snowberry	❀	3			◆		◆			
5723	Red Snowberry	❀	4					◆			◆
5741	Lilac	❀	2-5				◆			◆	
5935	Nannyberry Viburnum	❀	2	◆	◆			◆		◆	
5940	Snowball Viburnum	❀	4		◆			◆	◆	◆	
5967	Red Prince Weigela		4						◆	◆	
6191	Jack-in-the-Pulpit		4		◆	◆					
6201	Butterfly Weed		4/5					◆	◆		
6271	Lily of the Valley		2			◆	◆				◆
6351ff	Ferns		2,3		◆	◆					◆
6441ff	Daylilies	❀	2						◆		◆
6421	Geranium		4				◆				◆
6341	Globe Thistle		3				◆		◆		
6491	Hibiscus		4						◆		
6501ff	Hostas		3			◆			◆		◆
6541ff	Siberian Iris	❀	3		◆				◆		
6561	Lavender		3	◆			◆				
6641ff	Bee Balm		3		◆						
6721ff	Tree Peony		4						◆		
6741	Russion Sage		4/5				◆				
6781	Solomon’s Seal	❀	3		◆	◆					
6791	Pulmonaria		3			◆					◆
6841	Spiderwort		3		◆	◆					
6911	Canadian Ginger		3	◆	◆	◆					◆
6921	Black Cohosh	❀	3	◆	◆	◆					
6931	Echinacea	❀	3	◆			◆				
6941	Gravel Root		3		◆			◆	◆		
691	Hyssop	❀	3	◆			◆			◆	

ff = and following



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